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from the author

HISTORIC NOTICES

OF

TOWNS IN GREECE, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES,

THAT HAVE STRUCK COINS.

BY

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W. NICOL, CLEVELAND-ROW, ST. JAMES'S.

INTRODUCTION.

The design of the writer of this Tract, is to state certain curious particulars of Grecian cities, and others of the Ancients, of which we have coins, with perpetual reference to the elaborate works of Eckhel, Pelerin, Rasche, Myonet, and the two Combes, who, not the least, though last, have added greatly to the explanation, and illustration of many Coins, whose legends were obscure, and the traces of their letters, nearly effaced, denario tritiores, "aut ansis veterum Corinthiorum."

Fine coins are among the best productions of art in any country, and at all times one of its most splendid ornaments, whatsoever may be

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its form of government, republican, or monarchical: but what is still better, they are the test of truth, the proof of genius, and the confirmation of historical relations. The best specimens of numismatic excellence have come down to us from Greece and Sicily, unrivalled in the long period of their existence, but by two artists, Simon and Andrieu, during two usurpations.

HISTORIC NOTICES, *&c.*

ABACÆNUM,

IN SICILY.

Of Abacænum it may be said, from Lucan:

——— "etiam periere ruinæ."

It appears however from the nineteenth book of Diodorus Siculus, that Agathocles, in his sojourn, or temporary residence, in this city of Sicily, put forty of its citizens to the sword, who opposed his government. This act of severity drove the inhabitants to fly to Amilcar for refuge, who was fighting against Agathocles, the besieger of the Syracusans.

Abacænum gets its name from the root abac, which in Hebrew signifies, in the conjugation hithpael, to raise itself, or to be raised; as in Isaiah, c. ix. v. 18.

The city may therefore have been so named by the founders, whether Carthaginians or Phœnicians, because it was built rapidly, and rose like an exhalation.

The Abacænini, miscalled in Hesychius Aba-coagkini for A-bakainîni, used their own laws, and were autonomous. The Sicilians delighted in the nomen gentile, and the people of Agrigentum and Leontium were called Acragantini and Leontini.

There are nine silver coins of Abacænum, weighing from eight to twelve grains, in Dr. Combe, and one in copper, from Prince Torremuzza, figured in the first Plate, n° XII, with the inscription at full length, and cited in Mr. Combe Junior's excellent work, Vet. num. pop. et regum. 4to. p. 38, 1814.

ABDERA,

IN THRACIA.

ABDERA was a powerful maritime city in Thrace, and a colony from Teos, commended by Herodotus for preferring their liberty to their country, and proverbially called the good colony Καλὴ ἀποικία. Democritus, Protagoras, and Anaxarchus, were its citizens. Cicero, in a letter to Atticus, uses τὸ ἀβδηρίτικον for stultum, or silly, as Horace calls the air of Bœotia dull or heavy; but Pindar was an exception, and so was Democritus, who laughed at human calamities, and was pleased with no face that had not a smile on it. Martial, l. vii. ep. 24.

" Nec grata est facies cui gelasinus abest."

A school-boy being ordered to make a short verse to

Ridet Democritus plantam si moveris unam;

looked at his master, and seeing a gouty shoe, added, ex tempore,

At non risisses moverit ille tuam.

Epicurus fished in Democritus's ponds, and watered his philosophy from the sources of the Abderite: but neither master nor scholar has had reason to be satisfied with his doctrine of the fortuitous concussion of atoms, since atoms do not mean perfect indivisibles, but the least sort of things in nature.

Coins of Abdera are five in silver, and four in copper. The weights of the silver are 157 grains and a half—149, 37¼, 37, 37.

ABYDUS,

IN TROADE.

Of the three cities by the name of Abydus, we have coins of the one in the Troad.

The name of Abydus comes from ἄβυθος, an unfathomable abyss, opposite Sestos, on the European side; famed for the loves of Hero and Leander; mentioned in Homer, β. v. 836, and called by Æschylus the abyss of calamity, and a sea hard to pass, and bad to navigate, like the straits of Babu'l Maundeb, the gate of tears, from the numbers lost in the passage to the Red Sea. Xerxes has perhaps done as much to record Sestos and Abydus, by his bridge of boats, as Homer, Musæus, or Ovid. The Turks, indeed, have done not a little to blot out its memory, and change its position, by placing their Kiz Koulesi, the Girl's Tower, separated from Scutari by a canal of the breadth of a single gun-shot, whereas the tower of Hero was at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

Scutari, opposite to Constantinople, is in Asia, and full of cemeteries, where the Oulemas, or lawyers, the courtiers, and rich citizens, like to be buried, because they think

their ashes are nearer Mecca, and Medina, and lie in greater safety than in Europe. On this side is the mount Boulghourlou, where the Abbè Delisle used to repose himself under a tuft of shady trees; and during his stay at Constantinople, hardly missed a day to go over into Asia to contemplate, or make verses.

Abydus is evidently from the Greek ἄβυθος, sine fundo, without bottom. Casaubon derived it from the Hebrew, abad, he perished, or was lost, which is as unhappy as Lysimachus's derivation of Jerusalem from the Greek, in Josephus contra Apion, lib. i. p. 467. ed. opt.

Pliny reports that a meteoric stone, much smaller than the one that fell at Ægospotamos, was preserved in the Gymnasium at Abydus, in his time, and there worshipped. Plautus laughs at the Romans for turning to the right to worship the Gods, which, like the ocean in Ovid, filled all space, and were every where:

"Una est immensi cærula forma maris."

Lucretius also, in his 5th book, says, there is no piety in bowing to stones that are liable to decay.

In the Curculio, Act I. sc. i. Phædromus observes, " I don't know which way to turn myself;" Palinurus replies, playfully, " Si Deos salutas, dextrovorsum censeo; if to salute the Gods, I should think you must turn to the right."

There are four silver coins of Abydus, one a tetradrachm of 253¼ grains; three much less, one 50¼, another 48¼, a third 38¼; four of copper.

ACANTHUS.

Acanthus, a city of Macedonia, according to Eusebius, in his Chronicle, was founded by Argæus, king of Macedon, about the 94th Olymp. in Diodor. Sicul. l. 14-444.

The coins of Acanthus are very ancient;

Barthelemy, in his Palæogr. Numism. (Mém. des belles lettres, T. xxiv.) has published the famous tetradrachm, weighing 262¾ grains. The obverse represents a lion devouring a bull; the reverse, a square divided into four equal parts, like the gardens of Alcinous. In copper there is also a coin with a galeated head, and on the reverse, AKAN, between the rays of a wheel. The silver coin is of fine workmanship, and very rare; see Combe.

ACARNANIA.

ACARNANIA is a country of Greece, near the river Achelous, mentioned by Scylax, Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny, Thucydides, in his second book, Pausanias, and Pomponius Mela, lib. ii. c. 4. l. 86. The town of Leucas, and the river Achelous are of great celebrity in Acarnania.

The gold coin of Acarnania weighs 65¼

grains; the four of silver, 77½, 69, 74, 64½. The gold and the silver have, on the obverse, the head of Achelous, with bull's horns, dividing Acarnania from Ætolia, at the entrance of the bay of Corinth. Strabo, lib. viii. p. 335, D.

ACERRA.

Acerra was in Campania; there are two coins in Eckhel, tab. ii. fig. 6 and 7. The second is curious on account of its having preserved the ceremony of killing victims, a feriendis victimis, whence came feriæ, or days of cessation from labour, as we read in Virgil Æn. viii. v. 641:

——— "cæsa jungebant fœdera porca."

And Dionysius, Orbis descriptio, v. 853, and Livy, lib. i. "Sic ferito, o Jupiter, ut ego hunc porcum hodie feriam."

On the coin is ACERV in Oscan letters. Two figures standing with knives, erect for the purpose of striking the hog, which they both hold with their left hands.

AGRIGENTUM.

THE citadel of Agrigentum, in Sicily, stood on the point of a projecting rock, whence it derived its name, and was called by the Carthaginians Karac, and with the article, Hacrac, or, ἡ ἄκρα, the summit, in Greek.

After Syracuse, Pliny, lib. iii. c. 8, calls it the richest and most populous city of Sicily; its inhabitants were, in the computation of Diodorus Siculus, twenty myriads, or μυρ π; perhaps the true reading is μυρ H, eight myriads. Diogenes Laertius tells us, that the Agrigentans lived so luxuriously every day, as if it were their last, saying, " Lætandam est

hodie, cras atro condimur orco." According to St. Paul, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." Cor. I. v. 32. c. xv., and built houses, as if they were to live for ever. Empedocles the philosopher, and Phalaris the tyrant, or king, were both of this place. Phalaris, by the law of reprisals, shut up Perillus in his own bull; of which Bentley, in his controversy with Boyle, said, "he would rather be roasted than boiled."

The gold coins of Agrigentum are figured in Prince Torremuzza, and the two Combes. They weigh $20\frac{1}{2}$, and $19\frac{5}{10}$.: two silver ones, $267\frac{5}{10}$, $267\frac{3}{10}$. The reverse of a small one is a crab, between its claws, kappa Oscorum, Ϗ: on one, quoted and explained by Mr. Knight, is a tau, T.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS,

IN THRACE.

Ægospotamos, a city in the Hellespont, capræ flumen, Goatsbrook, where Lysander took Philocles, the captain of the Athenian fleet, and 4000 marines, and put them to the sword, without suffering a handful of earth to be thrown over the dead bodies; according to Pausanias's account.

It was here also that the great meteoric stone fell, which Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ had predicted should fall from the sun; and is still to be seen, says Pliny, adustioris coloris, like those that fell in India, France and England.

The coin of Ægospotamos is rare; see a figure of it in Haym, v. ii. p. 86.

ÆGYPTUS.

THERE are two copper coins of Egypt in Dr. Combe, and gold and silver of the kings of this country in Combe Junior, p. 234, 4to. with appropriate reverses: on the one an Ibis, on the other a Sistrum, in Dr. Combe. Egypt is called the river Naal, the river by way of excellence by Hesychius, after Homer, Od. Ξ 258. In Genesis, c. xv. 18, it is said, "from the river Egypt, Mitsrahim, unto the great river Euphrates or Parath." Hesiod, in his Theogony, v. 338, reckons the Nile among the rivers, which shows him to have been posterior to Homer, and to have made from the Hebrew Naal Νεῖλος, as from Baal the Greeks made Βήλος.

The word Αἴγυπτος, as it were, says Scaliger, Αἰγυπτὸς, is Ὁ μελας, Niger; and so is Sihor, and emphatically Hesihor, the river Egypt, κατ'

ἐξοχὴν: the Naal, the torrent, is the origin of the Greek Nile.

In Joshua, c. xiii. 3, "from Sihor, the dark blue river;" and c. xv. v. 47, "unto the river Mitsrahim, Egypt:" not, as in our version, of Egypt. The river Nile, Mitsrahim, that is, the river Egypt, from its colour of a dark blue, like the Rhône at Geneva, gets its name as the Euphrates does from Parath, fruitful, fertilising as it flows.

ÆGINA.

Ægina, an island; one of the Cyclades. It was at one time master of the seas, and disputed the empire with the Athenians, and sent more ships to Salamis than any other people of Greece.

We have many silver coins of Ægina; one of which weighs 186¼ grains. On the obverse is a tortoise of high relief, and on the reverse

the letters AIΠI; and on some AIΓIN, and an incuse square divided into five parts.

The island of Ægina is also famous for having produced Æacus, Achilles, Patroclus, Ajax, Neoptolemus; and in more modern times Paulus Ægineta, the celebrated physician: but its greatest honour was in being, according to the orator Demades, the eyesore of the Piræus, Athenæus, lib. iii. p. 99. D. See Dr. Gillies, p. 403. Aristot. Rhet. in his capital translation, and last work.

ÆNOS,

IN THRACE.

The Thracians came to assist the Trojans, as we read in the fourth Book of the Iliad, v. 520, led by Imbrasides. It was named from the companion of Ulysses, who was buried there, and not from Æneas, the founder, according to Servius, who was misled by the similarity of

names. Virg. Æn. iii. v. 18. Ænia indeed was founded by Æneas, as may be seen in a scarce silver coin of the AINIANES, in Thessaly, inhabitants of Ainia.

The coins of Ænos are five of silver; two of which weigh 243 ¼ gr.; 239 ½ one; the others 59 and 58. In copper there are four.

ÆPEA,

IN MESSENIA.

ÆPEA is mentioned by Homer, Il. ix. v. 152, Καλήν τ' Αἴπειαν, and was one of the seven cities promised by Agamemnon to Achilles; see Strabo, lib. viii. p. 359. B. Æpea got its name from its high situation.

ÆTNA.

ÆTNA, a city of Sicily, built by Hiero when Æschylus was at his court. In the Scholiast of Aristophanes and Pindar, we have the beginning of a poem to Hiero, in which he is called Κτίστορ Αἴτνας, founder of Ætna. Birds, v. 927.

ÆTOLIA.

ÆTOLIA lay between the Acarnanes and the Locri. The chief cities were Calydon and Pleuron. In the Calydonian wood Meleager killed the boar of stupendous size.

In Begerus's coins, 1690, there is more than one engraving of the picture given by Philostratus in his Images, of Meleager and the boar of Calydon, taken from the manuscript papers of Pighius, in the Electoral Library of Bran-

denburgh. In the fragments of Euripides, under Meleager, No. I. the first verses of the Prologue are preserved. See also the Frogs of Aristophanes, v. 1269, and the Scholiast.

The gold coins of Ætolia are two, 61½ and 59¾. On the heaviest is a boar and a spear: the heaviest of the silver weighs 158¼ grains.

ALABANDA,

IN CARIA.

The copper coin of Alabanda has, on the obverse, a horseman in full speed to the right; and on the reverse a buffalo.

Alabanda was in Caria, on the Meander, and not far from the Mediterranean, and so called from Alabandus, who got the name from a victory on horseback. In his language, Ala is a horse, and banda, a standard erected to a conqueror. We learn from Suidas, that

βάνδον was a Roman name for σημεῖον a standard, as is bandera, and bando in Spanish. It must have been local, and used only in one province, vox Longobardica, a Lombardy term. From Homer we know that the Carians had barbarous words, and here are two of them. Il. β v. 867.

Antonini tells us with a sneer, that Alfana, a wild horse of the poets in Italy, comes down without doubt from Equus, but, it must be allowed, much changed in its descent.

The word Ala, a horse, is very like ال in Arabic, a horse erecting his ears to a point, of which the two first letters are alif lām, an a, and an l.

The country of Alabanda was full of scorpions; and lying between two hillocks Demades, the orator, compared it to an ass loaded with scorpions.

ALÆSA.

IN SICILY.

PRINCE Torremuzza has published all the historical notices he could collect of Alæsa in his Storia di Alesa, antica Città di Sicilia. Havercamp makes, by a wrong position of the letters of ΑΛΑΙΣΑΙ, ΙΑΛΑΣΑΙ, in his Sylloge Scriptorum, Lugd. Bat. v. i. p. 185. 1736.

Of Alæsa we have two silver coins; weight, $9\frac{1}{4}$ and $10\frac{1}{4}$: and 17 in copper.

ALBA,

IN ITALY.

ALBA was a celebrated city, and had its own kings during 300 years, when its citizens were carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius, and made Romans by incorporation.

Livy tells us, it was founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, and Virgil follows him.

The silver coin of Alba weighs 15¾: see Dutens, tab. ii. fig. 3.

ALEXANDRIA,

IN TROADE.

Alexandria, in the Troad, was about four miles from Troy, and in a ruinous state, when Alexander, before the battle of the Granicus, restored its temple, consecrated to the Minerva of Ilium, and loaded it with gifts, and promised many more, but was prevented from executing his promise by a premature death, according to Arrian, Plutarch, and Strabo.

ALEXANDRIA,

IN CILICIA.

ALEXANDRIA ad Issum, in the confines of Cilicia and Syria, was distinguished from the eighteen of the same name by its position, and was built by Pompey, on a hill famous for the defeat of Darius by Alexander the Great.

This autonomous coin is of copper, and has four RRRR after it, for its extreme rarity: see Harwood, Index Populorum et Urbium. 4to. p. 111. 1812: see also Quintus Curtius, 3. 7. 6.

ALINDUS,

IN CARIA.

ALINDUS, near the borders of Lycia, at the foot of mount Cragus, is remembered on account of Ada, Queen of the Carians, driven

from her kingdom by her youngest brother Pexodorus, in the fourth year of the 109th Olympiad, and having adopted Alexander for her son and heir, who restored her to the regency of all Caria.

There is one small brass coin, RRR.

AMASIA,

IN PONTO GALATICO.

Amasia, the first city of Pontus, was the birth-place of Strabo the geographer.

We have one large copper coin of this city.

AMBRACIA,

IN EPIRO.

Strabo speaks at length of Ambracia, and her long prosperity, and the great advantages it derived from King Pyrrhus's residence in

the city. Cleombrotus, whom Cicero calls Ambraciotam, was of this place; and he having read Plato on the Immortality of the Soul, threw himself off the walls of the city into the sea. Callimachus recorded this rash action in an epigram: "Cleombrotus of Ambracia, bidding adieu to the sun, threw himself from a high wall into the Styx for nothing else, but because he had read Plato on the Soul." The works of Dipænus, Pliny, lib. xxxvi. 4, were at Ambracia, with Pyrrhus' Museum.

There are three silver coins of Ambracia, of 128 gr. 133, 126; and seven of copper.

AMPHIPOLIS,

IN MACEDONIA.

Amphipolis, a city of Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, was enriched by inhabitants all around; and Thucydides tells us, in his first

and fourth books, were called ἐννέα ὁδοὶ, novem viæ, on account of the nine roads that led to it; but after its capture by the Athenian general Agnon, Amphipolis; then Christopoli, and by the Turks Emboli.

Twenty-two copper coins have been described of Amphipolis in Macedonia.

Strymon ran round Amphipolis, and Zoilus Homeromastix wrote three books on his native city.

ANACTORIUM,

IN ACARNANIA.

Augustus Cæsar changed the name of Anactorium into Nicopolis, in consequence of his defeat of Antony, at Actium, and in memory of his victory.

Six silver coins of Anactorium have turned up with different types and weights; the heaviest of 130¼.

ANAZARBA,

IN CILICIA.

Anazarba gave birth to two famous physicians, Dioscorides and Asclepiades.

One large copper coin of Anazarba.

ANDROS.

Andros was an island, and one of the Cyclades; so called, because they encircled Delos, says Pliny, lib. ii. c. 12.

Three small coins of Andros in copper.

ANTIOCHIA,

IN CARIA.

Of Antioch, in Caria, we have one silver coin, of 257 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Its name was also Pythopolis: Pliny, Nat. Hist. l. v. c. 29; Ptolemy, lib. v. c. 2.

ANTIOCHIA,

IN SYRIA.

The Syrian Antioch, the most famous of the thirteen of the name. It was here that Trajan was wintering, and fled out of his palace by a window from an earthquake, Dion Cassius informs us in his 58th book. Antiochia, in Syria, is called Tetrapolis, by Strabo, lib. xvi. because it was made up of four towns, surrounded each by its own wall, and all by one common inclosure.

There are 92 copper coins of Antioch, in Syria, of different types, large or small.

ANCYRA,

IN GALATIA.

Ancyra, a Metropolis, and called a noble city by Livy, lib. xxxviii. c. 24, was as much ho-

noured by Augustus as if he had founded it. See the noble monument of the acts of that Emperor in Chishul, p. 165, fol. 1728, and Monumentum Ancyranum, in Suetonius, vol. ii. p. 1138, at the end of the lives.

There are many coins of Ancyra, one particularly, of ANTINOOC HPΩC. See them all in Rasche.

ANDROS.

"Ecce iterum Andros."

"The men of Andros, I add, told Themistocles, sent to them by the Athenians for a contribution in money; accompanied by two goddesses, Persuasion and Force; to which the men of Andros answered, that they had also two goddesses, Poverty and Impotence, that would prevent them from complying with the request of the Athenians." This apothegm is more worthy of a place in the Greek Apothegms of

Plantin's press, than any of his son-in-law, Rapheleng, in five languages, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish.

The coins of Andros are of copper.

ARCADIA

PROVINCIA.

Arcadia is celebrated by the stories told of it, and by the creative fancy of the poets. Pliny says, there were seventy-six hills in this province, to protect her in her situation, in the middle of the Peloponnesus, from the incursions of the sea, lib. iv. c. 6. The highest hill was Cyllene. Of her cities, Megalopolis is noted as the birth-place of Polybius, and for the remark of a comic writer, in Strabo, p. 388, C, that the great city was a great desert, which has no point, but in its paranomasia, from the jingle of megalee, great,

preceded by ereemia, desert, and followed by Megalopolis,

Ἐρημία μεγάλη ἐστὶν Μεγαλόπολις.

This observation is owing to the wars that had thinned the crowded streets of the city.

But Mantinea was, of all the cities of Arcadia, the most ennobled by Epaminondas, who, having twice defeated the Lacedemonians, received his death-wound at Mantinea. When he was told that by drawing out the spear he would die, he exclaimed, " Then let it remain till you hear the fate of the Bœotians!" and, news being brought that the Bœotians had conquered, " Vicisse Bœotos," he added, " I have lived long enough, draw out the spear, Invictus morior, I die unconquered."

General Wolfe lived till he heard the French had fled, and then cried, " I die content!" and expired.

Arcadia had more pasture than arable land, and more shepherds than ploughmen. These

shepherds were all musical, and so conceited, that they thought nobody could sing but themselves.

> ——— "soli cantare parati
> Arcades."

They had a notion too, that before the moon was, they were, because their year at first consisted of three months, and prior to the one of twelve, or the lunar year. The Arcadians, Strabo says, were the elders of Greece, p. 388. B.

Arcadia struck nine coins on silver, and four on brass: one is of 184½ gr.

ARGOS,

IN ARGOLIDE.

Of all the cities of the Peloponnese, Argos and Sparta were most celebrated. In early times, Argos stood highest; but in later, Sparta was

most pre-eminent, and preserved its liberty longer.

Argos was called hippoboton, on account of its pastures for horses.

A coin of Argos has a wolf's head, and weighs 46¾ grains. The number of coins is 14 in silver, and two in copper. The silver have the same type, with various reverses.

The country of Argos, whence come Argi et Argivi populi, called Argolici by the Persians, all the Peloponnese, especially Laconia, Argea, by Strabo, and Helena, and Argea, by Homer.

ARGOS AMPHILOCHIUM

ACARNANIÆ.

Argos was so called from Amphilochus, son of Amphiaraus, who, after the Trojan war, returning home, and not approving of what was doing, founded a city in the bay of Ambracia, and called it Argos.

All the coins of Argos Acarnaniæ are silver, of 129 ½, and 131 gr.

ATHENÆ,

IN ATTICA.

ATHENS was named the eye of Greece; ΑΣΤΥ, the city, by excellence, above the nine of the name Athenæ Atticæ. It was in that part of Attica, called Actica litoralis, near the sea-shore. All the Greek historians speak of its origin, and Spon and Wheeler of its state in their times. It was called Cecropia, from Cecrops, and Acropolis, from its position on a rock, the Athenian citadel. Pliny, lib. iv.

The gold coin is very scarce; the silver, of about 265 grains, numerous; at least 112, besides as many copper.

Athenæus has preserved for us the song of liberty on the death of the tyrant Hipparchus, by Harmodius, and Aristogiton: ΕΝ ΜΥΡΤΟΥ

ΚΛΑΔΙ, and Pliny of Leæna, who bit off her tongue, that she might not witness against the conspirators.

The first Athenian city was a citadel, the Acropolis, says Thucydides and the poet Aristophanes: "I will first bow to the sun, then to Pallas's famed city," ΑΣΤΥ, the city.

In Athens there was a manufacture of oil, which is signified on the tetradrachm by an owl standing on a jar. Meursius, in his Fortuna Attica, says the Turks have changed every thing in Attica, even to the name, Σαθήνας, which is not Athens, but a village near Athens. See Stephanus.

ÆGIUM,

IN ACHAIA.

ÆGIUM was a city of Achaia, in which was the celebrated conventus, meeting, or assembly of the Greeks, to the time of Pausanias, A. D. 174. Pausanias mentions the oracle de

Ægiensibus; " You of Ægium are neither third nor fourth, nor twelfth in reasoning, nor reckoning:

Οὔτ' ἐν λόγῳ, οὔτ' ἐν ἀριθμῳ.

The coins of Ægina have been given to Ægium, but there is a great difference between Ægienses and Æginenses. The conventus of the Greeks is mentioned in Polybius, lib. v. p. 350.

ACHAIA.

The inhabitants of this region were called Achæi, Achivi, Græci, Murmidones; of which four names Homer has three in one verse, Il. β. v. 684; and Virgil one, Æn. v. v. 263.

The coins of Achaia are all silver, 43 in number, of which the heaviest does not exceed $38\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

AGYRINA,

IN SICILY.

Cicero tells us that Agyrina was a city of rich and honourable men, great agriculturists, and illustrious for the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus. In the preface of the historic library, we read, ἐξ 'ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΥ, for ἐξ 'Αγυρίου, as it is in Stephanus de Urbibus.

Four copper coins.

ÆGEA.

Ægea, in Cilicia, was noted for a temple of Æsculapius, called Oneiropompus, where men were cured of disorders whilst they slept, and in their dreams. Constantine the great pulled down this temple. See Libanius's Oration for the temples of the Gentiles, to Theodotius M. Imp.—Ed. J. Gothofredi, 1634.

In the Insula Tiberina, there was a temple

of Æsculapius, and a hospital to which sick slaves were sent to languish in an open portico, in expectation of a miraculous cure. The Emperor Claudius ordered that all who recovered, should be declared free, si convaluissent; and if a master chose to let his slave die, or kill him, rather than expose him in the temple, that master should be guilty of manslaughter. See Suetonius in the life of Claudius.

Four copper coins.

ANCONA,

IN ITALY.

The Portus Trajanus is still seen in Italy, with the inscription IMP. CAESARI DIVI NERVÆ F. NERVÆ TRAJANO OPTIMO AUG. et cæt., recording that Trajan, at his own cost, made Ancona the safe harbour it still is.

One coin of copper.

APTERA,

IN CRETE.

We have five silver coins of Aptera, of which the heaviest weighs 177½ gr., and five copper.

The name of Aptera is derived from the story of a contest between the Sirens and the Muses, in which the Sirens lost their feathers. On a sarcophagus, in the first room of the Barberini Palace, at Rome, Apollo and Minerva are appearing to the nine Muses, who have feathers on their caps, in allusion, no doubt, to this fable, which Porphyry speaks of in his book on Abstinence. See Enchiridion Romæ, p. 140. Most probably the city Aptera, in Crete, was so called from Ptera, who was the founder, and called Apteras, by a prefix of A to his name, as Pausanias relates, lib. x. 321-13.

ARADUS.

Aradus, an island of Phœnicia, mentioned in Ezekiel, c. xxvii. v. 8. In this island was a city of the same name, which, with Tyre and Sidon, made up Tripolis.

There are 18 silver coins of Aradus, and twelve coppers.

Paria also was called Aradus, Pliny tells us, in which Andromeda was exposed to a sea-monster. Pliny, lib. v. c. 34; and Josephus, in his Bellum Judaicum, records the marks of the chains on the rocks of Joppe still existing, in the first century of Christ. Pliny quotes Mucianus, for a fountain of aqua dulcis, brought from Aradus, fifty cubits, in coiled leather pipes, at high water.

ASCALON,

IN PALÆSTINA.

Ascalon, besieged by Judah, Judges, c. i. v. 18, was a very ancient city, distant from Jerusalem 720 stadia, according to Josephus.

But the Ascalon visited by Benjamin of Tudela was founded by Ezra the priest, as he says, of pious memory, near the Ascalon of Judah, and taken from the Persians by Alexander the Great, and added to Syria by Antiochus Magnus; became a free city, or autonomous, 103 years before Christ.

Coins of Ascalon, are two of copper.

ASPENDUS,

IN PAMPHYLIA.

Aspendus affords us sixteen silver coins; of which one weighs 168¼.

In Pamphylia there is a navigable river, called Melas, and a town, Sida, with a second river, Eurymedon. Cymon, the Athenian admiral, defeated the Phœnicians and Persians in a sea-fight on the mare Pamphylium, which defeat was seen from the high grounds behind Aspendus.

The inhabitants of Aspendus were great slingers, from whence came their name Σφενδονήται. "And first," says Tydeus, "we fought with bows, and arrows, and slings, that hit afar off, with fragments of stones;" in the Phœn. Eurip. v. 1149. The coins of Aspendus have slingers or wrestlers on them.

ASSUS,

IN MYSIA.

Assus, in Mysia, gives six copper coins. The city was placed on a high hill, of difficult and dangerous access; upon which the Greeks

charge Homer with a double entendre, Il. ζ. v. 143, in asson and thasson, that is, "Go up to Asson, that you may soon come down again head foremost." Asson means also soon:

Ἄσσον ἴθ', ὡς κεν θᾶσσον ὀλέθρου πείραθ' ἵκηαι.

Strabo, lib. x. p. 610, C.

AVENIO,

IN GAUL.

Avignon, a city on the Rhône, sold by Joanna, Queen of Sicily, to Clement the Fifth, who translated the holy See from Rome to Avignon in 1306, and it remained there till Gregory XI. when it was removed again back to the eternal city.

Avignon had seven palaces, seven parishes, seven monasteries, seven convents, seven colleges of canons, and seven gates. One copper coin.

ATUSA,

AD CAPRUM.

This coin is figured and noticed in Archæologia, vol. xvi. plate i. p. 10. 1809, by the author of this work.

BASILIS.

See a very able paper read on this very fine coin by Taylor Combe, Esq. 1816, January 25.

This brilliant gem was procured by Mr. Taylor Combe at Malta. It is to him, and his father, not forgetting Messrs. Thane, Miles, and Young, that I owe all the great love, and what little knowledge I have, of Greek coins.

BERYTIS,

IN PHŒNICIA.

Berytis was a maritime town, with a haven, where the Justinian code was studied, men-

tioned by Menage in his Amœnitates Juris Civilis, and Nonnus the poet, and translator of St. John's Gospel into Greek hexameters. Bryant thought the praises given to this place by Nonnus were on account of its having been a depot of Arkite memorials, whereas the commendations are due to the Emperor's code, that was the nurse of a calm and quiet life.

From Berytis came the philosopher Taurus, and a greater than he, Sanchoniathan, second in antiquity to Moses. Berytis was called the well-watered, from *βὴρ, τὸ φρέαρ*, a well—Hesychius. באר, in Hebrew, is a fountain.

One copper coin of Berytis, in Dr. Combe.

BRETTIUM,

IN ITALIA.

Brettium comes from the Phœnician Berot, and, in the plural, denotes every sort of tree that distils pitch and resin. Bert or birt, the

first and last letters, are on a coin, with a crab on the reverse, and Punic letters, X ϥ B t: see Magnan. The Brettians got their name from the forest of pitch trees of the Bruttii, in Calabria; Ingenti Sylâ, Æn. xii. v. 715.

One gold coin of Brettium, 65½ gr.; eight silver, and one of 74¼ gr.; many in copper.

BISALTIA.

Bisaltia, a city and country of Macedonia, in which, Aristotle, de Mirabilibus, tells, the hares that were caught had all two ἥπατα, or livers. The Bisaltæ are mentioned in Pliny, Virgil, and Ptolemy, and not, as Servius writes, Bisaltæ Scytharum: see Georgic. iii. v. 461:

"Bisaltæ qui more solent."

There are two coins of Bisaltia; one of silver, 448 gr., and another of 58¼.

BIZYA,

IN THRACE.

We have two copper coins of Bizya, a city of Thrace, in the country of the Astæ, a people of Thrace: Bizya was, arx regum Thraciæ, the palace of the kings of Thrace, and of Tereus, who ravished his wife's sister. Ovid gives the story at full length, Metam. lib. vi. Solinus, c. xv. says, there were no swallows at Bizya; and Pausanias tells the same thing, lib. x. p. 320-2, that they do not breed in the country, or are even seen there. Swallows are free to roam; and their name, in onc oriental language, is liberty: see Michaelis's Lexicon, in the word derur, דרור, vol. i. p. 477; and Förskal, who says dururi, the swallow, appears at Alexandria when the dates are ripe, and leaves it when they are all eat. At Bizya, perhaps, there was no food for them.

BŒOTIA,

REGIO.

Bœotia may be well named Trimaris, or Trithalassus, because it looked towards three seas, as Corinth was Bimaris, because it saw two; Bimarisve Corinthi—Horace. The shield marks Bœotia, and its money is noted by one syllable, ΘE, for Thebes; ΘEΣ for Thespia; ΛÁ for Larymna; MΥ for Mycalessus; OPX for Orchomenus; ΣA for Salganeus; TA for Tanagra. Strabo and Pausanias have well described Bœotia. Pindar was a Bœotian, and a brilliant exception to Horace's line:

"Bœotum in crasso jurares aere natum."

The Theban poet seems to have been as much called ad Musarum dona, as if he had been born under the cœlum tenue of Athens. Cicero and Horace were in this instance both mistaken in their ideas of the influence of climate.

BRUNDUSIUM,

IN ITALIA.

BRUNDUSIUM was much frequented by travellers from Asia, and Greece to Rome, and by those going from Rome to Greece and Asia, on account of the goodness of the haven. The poet Pacuvius was of this city, and died at Tarentum, at 90. His modest epitaph is in Aul. Gell. l. i. c. 4.

The anniversary of the colony was on the birth-day of Tulliola, on which she arrived there with her father on the very day: "lex est lata de nobis, the very day the law was passed," says Cicero to Atticus, "was the anniversary of the colony." See Horace's Journey, and the Duchess of Devonshire's Illustration.

There are twelve coins in copper of Brundusium, in the two Combes.

BYZANTIUM,

IN THRACE.

Byzantium, a city of Thrace, described by Peter Gyllius, and Benjamin of Tudela, is now Constantinople; for which Constantine the Great left Rome, in order to stop the incursions of the barbarians, and encounter them more advantageously. Constantinople was first named New Rome, but soon changed; and Stampol, from the Greek ΈΣ τὰν πόλιν, to this city; ΣΑΘΗΝΑΣ, εἰς Ἀθηνας, to Athens. In 1453, Mahomed, son of Amurath, Emperor of the Turks, besieged and took it.

The book, de Capta Constantinopoli Leonardi Chiensis et Godefridi Langi, of which there are two manuscripts in the King of France, and Sir Charles Stuart's library, has been printed magnificently, with specimens of both manuscripts, by Sir Charles, during his embassy at Paris.

The Megarensians, who formerly had sent a colony to Byzantium, and had had an opportunity of seeing the advantages of its situation, consulted the oracle of Apollo where they should build a city. The answer was, that they should look for a site opposite to the land of the blind. Puzzled by this answer, they made the best choice they could, and pitched on Chalcedon, on the wrong side, called the land of the blind.

The bezants offered at Easter by the Kings of England are pieces of gold, called after the coin of the Greek Emperors of Byzantium.

There are described two silver coins of Byzantium, and 20 copper.

CABELLIO,

IN GALLIA.

Cabellio is spoken of by Pliny, Strabo, and Cæsar; and in the Itinerary of Antoninus. It

was in the provincia Narbonensi, and sometime the sejour, or residence, of the kings of Burgundy. There are two copper coins of Cabellio.

CABIRA,

IN PONTO CAPPADOCIO.

The inhabitants of Cabira were called Cabirii, of whom little is known. Pausanias speaks of Cabiri, in Bœotia, lib. ix. and Strabo, lib. x. and Herodotus. Cabiri were demons worshipped in Lemnos: see Hesychius. Cambyses entered at Memphis, where the priest only went, and burnt the images of the Cabiri. The Cabiri are derived from the word Cabir, in the Hebrew, and the Arabic, and mean great, mighty, proud, rebellious.

Two coins of copper of Cabira.

CALES,

IN ITALIA.

Strabo calls Cales, Calenum urbem, p. 237; and Ptolemy names it among the cities of Campania; Livy also, and Virgil, join Sidicina cum Calibus, lib. vii. v. 728.

There are descriptions of eighteen coins of Cales, four of which are silver, of 107 to 112½ grs.

CAMARINA,

IN SICILIA.

Torremuzza has published the coins of Camarina, one of which weighs 264¼ grains. See also a silver tetradrachm, with Siculo-Punic characters, by the author of this small work, in the 16th part of the Archæologia, pl. i. p. 151.

The marsh of Camarina, palus, gave name to the town, which was built in the 45th Olympiad, and pulled down 50 years afterwards by the Syracusans, and rebuilt by Hipponax. To the oracle of Apollo, on being consulted on the propriety of removing the town, on account of the unhealthy stench of the marsh, the answer was, "Remove not Camarina, for it is best as it is!" The inhabitants, nevertheless, drained it, and the next year the enemy walked on dry ground into Camarina. Virgil alludes to the oracle, Æn. iii. v. 701.

> "——— et fatis nunquam concessa moveri
> Apparet Camarina procul."

The city was built of bricks made of the mud of the river Hipparis, which annually overflowing, left its soil behind it like the Ganges and the Nile.

CAPUA,

IN ITALY.

One silver coin of Capua, of 107½ grains. The rest, ten in number, are of copper.

Capua, from Capys, on a brass plate; or, says Servius, from the flight or augury of a falcon, which, in the Tuscan, is Capys, and it was built by the Tuscans. Vide Æn. x. v. 145. Capua proved of great service to Rome by its luxuries, that subdued Hannibal, whom Virtus Romana could not overcome, since he lost at Capua what he won at Cannæ. Maharbel told him he knew how to conquer, but not how to make the best use of his victory.

CARDIA,

IN THRACE.

Cardia, of the Chersonesus, a city, which Lysimachus is accused of overturning, and

replacing it by Lysimachia. Stephanus says, "It was so called, from a raven that seized the heart of a victim, and let it fall on the spot where the city was built;" more probably from the shape of a heart in which it was built, says Solinus. Demosthenes mentions it often in his Oration against Aristocrates. In altero Isthmi litore sita Cardia, says Pomponius Mela.

We have one brass coin of Cardia, in Peller, tab. xxxiv. fig. 11. with KAPΔIA on it.

CARTHAGO,

IN AFRICA.

The gold coins of Carthage are numerous, of which the heaviest of eight weighs 167½ grs. and of ten in silver, 253½ grs. In copper there are 39. Bruce compares a disk of the sun which he saw at Dendera, between two ser-

pents, to the reverse of a Carthaginian coin, for which see Dr. Combe, pl. xv. fig. 5. and 8. Carthage, in Phœnician, is the new city Kartha Kadtha, which the Greeks not comprehending, named Carchedon, from a supposed founder, so called; but Carthage was built by Eliza, according to Solinus, who says, chap. 70, "When King Hiarbas had the chief power in Libya, Eliza built a city, which she called in Punic, Kartha Kadtha;" that is, as Stephanus has it, ἡ καίνη πόλις. Now this Eliza was Dido. Strabo calls Carthage the Antipolis, or rival of Rome. Velleius Paterculus, the first Roman colony out of Italy. Magar, one of the three divisions of the colony, produced Terence, Tertullian, and Cyprian. Carthage was also called Kedem, the ancient,

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni. Virg.

Also Caccabe, or Kadkaph, a horse's head, in Punic, and the summit, or top, in Hebrew,

caput acris equi, in the first Æneid, and also on the coins of Carthage.

CATANEA.

Catanea was richer in coins than any other city in Sicily, except Syracuse, Palermo, Messana, and Agrigentum. Catane was a colony from Naxus, so near Mount Ætna, as to be covered with its ashes.

CARYSTUS.

Carystus is reckoned by Ptolemy among the cities of Eubœa, under Mount Ocha, whence come the Carystian columns of which Pliny speaks, lib. xxxvi. 6. Plin. Epist. v. xxxvi. ep. 6. Tibull. iii. 3.

——— columnis
——— sive Carystæ tuis.

One silver of 116¾ grains, three of copper. Goltzius has published one of gold.

CAULONIA,

IN ITALY.

THERE are five silver coins of Caulonia, one weighs as much as 122½ gr.

Caulonia is in Virg. Æn. iii. v. 553. It was once called Aulonia, and then aspirated, and gutturalised into Caulonia, like Spanish names by the Moors, and Italian by the Florentines. Aulon, Horace calls apricus Aulon, and says, it is as productive of good wine as Falernum.

CEA,

INSULA.

THE island of Cea, or Ceos, had four cities; two of which were washed away by the sea.

The coins of Cea have a head of Apollo, and on the reverse, half a wolf surrounded by rays

of the sun. The wolf's head represents the sun, as λύκος means both a wolf, and the sun hieroglyphically. See Macrobius, lib. i. 17 Saturnalia.

CHALCIS,

IN EUBŒA.

ELEVEN coins in silver belong to Chalcis, where, Strabo tells us, Aristotle was sojourning when he died. This was also Lycophron's native country, who was one of the seven stars, or Pleiades, of which in Ovid's time there were only six.

"Quæ septem dici, sex tamen esse solent."

CHIOS,

INSULA.

CHIOS was the most illustrious island of the Ionians, with a city of the same name, now Scio. Chios is renowned for its wine, praised

by Horace, its figs by Martial, its marble, its medicinal earth, like the Samian, well-known in this country; and of its great men, Homer was the first, and him it claimed; Ion, also, the tragic poet, Theopompus the historian, Theocritus the sophist, and Prodicus the philosopher were of the number of its extraordinary personages.

The Sphinx on its coins notes its taste for enigmatical studies. On some is the value of the piece, Accaria tria, i. e. three indivisibles, or the least—Obolus, Tetrachalcon. See Pollux of the Obolus, etc. p. 1034, vol. ii.

There are nine silver coins of Chios in Dr. Combe, one of 218½ gr. and many in copper, and all described.

Leonardus was of Chios; whose manuscript, entitled De Capta Constantinopoli Narratio, was published by Sir Charles Stuart, Parisiis, 1823, with two specimens of the MSS.; his own; the other of the King of France.

Chios is supposed to come from XIΩN, snow; or by Martial from the nymph Chione:

Digna tuo cur sis indignaque nomine dicam;
Frigida es, et nigra es, non es, et es Chione. Mart.

CLAZOMENÆ,

IN IONIA.

Clazomenæ, a sea-port of Ionia, was first called Grynia; whence Apollo's name Grynæus Apollo. The Turks have it Kelisman, which has some resemblance to the old word.

The gold coin of Clazomenæ has four RRRR, and the silver RRR; one of 126½.

CLEONE,

IN ARGOLIDE.

In a copse near Cleone lay the great lion, killed by Hercules. Rasche. It is now called San Basilis.

A silver coin of Cleone exists, of 127½ gr.

CNIDUS,

IN CARIA.

At Cnidus was the worship of Venus, and her statue by Praxiteles.

We have four silver coins of Cnidus; one with a female head, perhaps meant for Venus.

CNOSSUS,

IN CRETE.

Cnossus has a labyrinth on its coins; of which there are eleven in silver, one of 258½. It has also Europa on a bull under a veil.

COLOPHON.

Colophon, one of the cities that contended for the birth of Homer, was also ennobled by the

oracle of Apollo. The men of Colophon, in Ionia, were rich in naval stores; and so excellent in equestrian races, that wheresoever the horses from Colophon ran, they were sure to win: whence it passed into a proverb, Colophonium addere, was to finish the business. See Strabo, in his fourteenth book, and Erasmus, p. 570.

There are two small silver coins of Colophon, and one in copper, with Homer on the reverse.

COLOSSA,

IN PHRYGIA.

An earthquake during the reign of Nero threw down Colossa. It was situate on the banks of the river Lycus, near Laodicea.

A coin of the largest size in copper exhibits a beardless laureated head to the right; reverse, Apollo radiated, in a car erect, drawn

by four horses. In his right hand he holds a torch, in his left a globe, κολοσσήνων. An apostolical Epistle of St. Paul is addressed to the citizens of Colossæ.

CORCYRA.

Corcyra abounded in coins more than most islands. We have thirteeen in silver, and thirty in copper, described with all their varieties. This great island is now Corfu. Callimachus calls it most hospitable, and writes it Kercyra; and so does Dionysius Periegetes, v. 494. Kercyra, the plain of Alcinous. Callimachus alludes, in his character of hospitable, to Homer, Od. Z. v. 121.

Kercyra is probably derived from Κέρκυρος, a small vessel much used by islanders. The coins of Corcyra have many inscriptions: KOPKYPAIΩN, KOPKYPA. KOPK. KOP. KO. K: but

never, as in Homer and Dionysius, with E KEP. The coins of Corcyra show their origin from Corinth on their reverses, by a cow and calf, and their own history by a garden of Alcinous. See Beger, Th. Br. i. p. 455; and Homer, Od. l. viii. 127. Eckhel, Vet. num. p. 106.

CORYCUS,

IN CILICIA.

Cicero, in his Proconsulship in Cilicia, made Corycus a free town; see Rasche. Oppian was born here, and dedicated his Cynegetics, lib. iv. and Halieutics, v. to M. Antoninus the emperor; for which he got a piece of gold for every line, the same that Chœrilus was paid by the Athenians for his poem on their victory over Xerxes. See what Virgil received for seven lines on Marcellus. Æn. vi. v. 869. "O Nate."

CORINTHUS,

IN ACHAIA.

Corinth has struck sixty-three silver coins, of which the heaviest weigh 133¼ grains; and nineteen copper. This city was the light of all Greece, says Cicero, and the glory of Achaia. The poets gave it the name of Bimaris, as we have seen already in the article Bœotia. The two seas are signified by a genius, with an oar in each hand, and Neptune with a single trident, who, by this rule, ought to have one on each shoulder, like the figure on the reverse, that holds a rudder in each hand. See the coin, plate xx. 23, on a brass coin in Dr. Combe. See also a large brass coin in Lord Pembroke's Num. Ant. part II. tab. xiii. fig. 4. of a female head (perhaps, says Combe, Jun. Laidos famosæ). See Strabo's account of Corinth, in his 8th book, 378 et seq. See also Pausanias's Corinth. Lais, a

famous courtezan, came to Corinth from Sicily, and asked so great a price, that none of her admirers were up to; it is not said what she expected for one night, but we know at what price, 10,000 drachmas, Demosthenes would not buy repentance. Virgil describes the embroidered vests of the Corinthians, and its brass, in the Georg. ii. v. 464:

"Inlusasque auro vestes, Ephyreïaque æra."

COS,

AN ISLAND IN THE ÆGEAN.

This island is in Homer, B. v. 677. Ovid tells us, that if Apelles, who was of Cos, had not painted Venus, she would have remained in the bottom of the sea. Hippocrates, the Coian, added much to the fame of Cos, as appears from the Epigrams in H. Stephens's Anthology, p. 59-1566. Hippocrates saved nations by his art; and in his time, dead men were rare. The

silk dresses of Cos were so fine, that it was doubtful if the wearer had any covering. Horace says to a lady in a Coian dress, " you look naked :"

——— " Coïs tibi pæne videre est
Ut nudam." Sat. II. lib. i. v. 103.

The lady was no doubt in gaze from Cos parce detorta.

COSA,

IN ITALY.

Cosa, in gold, weighs 131 $\frac{1}{4}$, and was struck by Brutus.

COSSURA,

INSULA.

An island between Sicily and Africa. Ovid speaks of Cossura :

The fruitful Malta is near the barren Cosyra.
" Fertilis est Melite sterili vicina Cosyræ."

The coins of Cossura are not scarce ; but those that have the inscription in Phœnician

letters are rare; and those that are doubly inscribed with Roman and Punic are of the greatest rarity. The Phœnician letters are Coph, Schin, Resch, Chaph, Mem, making the word in the plural Cusurchim, equal to the Greek, and Latin ΚΟΣΣΥΡΑΙΩΝ—COSSYRENSIUM. There are others not obvious of Pan, struck by a colony from Cossura in Egypt.

CRANIUM,

IN INSULA CEPHALLENIA.

Cephallenia, an island of four cities, of which Thucydides gives us the names. "The position of Cephallenia is near Acarnania, and Leucas. Its four cities of the Pallenses, Cranii, Samæi, and Pronæi." For the last, Strabo has Pronesi, so named from Pronesus, one of the four sons of Cephalus, who named the cities. Three silver coins of Cranium, and one in copper, which have come down to us, weigh 45¼, 16¼, 13¼.

CRANUM,

IN THESSALY.

CRANUM lay near Tempe, through whose pleasant fields the Peneus glides. Ovid, Metam. lib. i.

> Est nemus Hæmoniæ, prærupta quod undique claudit
> Silva: vocant Tempe. Per quæ Peneus ab imo
> Effusus Pindo spumosis volvitur undis.

See Ælian. 4to. p. 191, l. iii.

CROTONA,

IN ITALIA.

CROTONA lay near Rhegium, where the fretum Siculum divides Italy from Sicily. It was founded by Myscellus when Archias built Syracuse, and chose a situation best calculated for wealth, leaving Crotona to Myscellus, who thought health the first object, with the advice of the oracle of Delphos.

Pythagoras, author of the Italian sect, read lectures at Crotona. Milo, a disciple of Pytha-

goras, was of this city. The athletic exercises flourished here in this healthy country; and in one Olympiad seven men of Crotona obtained the prize in the Stadium.

Twenty silver coins; one 127¼.

CTIMENOS,

IN THESSALIA.

Ctimenos was the country of the Dolopes in the Trojan war:

> Hic Dolopum manus, hic sævus tendebat Achilles.
> Æn. ii. 29.

Homer does not name the town; but we find it in Apollonius Rhodius, where it could not be as it is spelt in Stephanus, with an eta, but iota, as here, for the verse. Apoll. Rhod. l. i. v. 68.

ΞΥΝΙΑΔΟΣ ΚΤΙΜΕΝΗΝ ΔΟΛΟΠΙΗΙΔΑ.

There is but one coin of ΚΤΙΜΕΝΟΣ, and that is of copper; and not in Harwood's list.

CYDON,

IN CRETA.

Cydon is well known for its bows and apples:

Primusque Teucer tela Cydonio
Direxit arcu. Hor. Od. iv. 9—17.

Pliny's Poma Cotonea et Cydonea.

There are seven silver coins of Cydon; one of 237¼.

CYME,

IN ÆOLIA.

Cyme by the Greeks was the largest of the cities of Æolia, illustrated by the birth of Hesiod, and Ephorus the historian, a pupil of Isocrates. The Cumæan Sybil, it is said, came from Cyme into Italy. See the Oracles in Opsopœus's fine edition, beautifully printed at Paris, 1599; and Silius Italicus, "Cymes anus," lib. xiii. v. 494.

Two silver coins of Cyme; one 249¼ gr.

CYTHNUS.

Cythnus, an island opposite Dryopis, was one of the Cyclades, the country of the famous painter Timanthes; and more noted for its calamities than aught else. Suidas and Erasmus both speak of the Cythnian calamities, which were owing to the constant ill treatment, and vexatious persecutions of Amphitryon. For the truth of this account, and proverbial saying, As harassed as a Cythnian, Zenodotus quotes Aristotle.

Two small copper coins of Cythnus exist.

CYRENE,

IN AFRICA.

The situation of Cyrene, a city of Lybia, was a sandy plain, undivided by mountains or rivers. The want of boundaries gave rise to perpetual wars among the inhabitants of this

ocean of sand. The Pentapolitan cities were Arsinoë, Berenice, Ptolemaïs, Apollonia, and Cyrene, the country of the oracle of Hammon. Callimachus calls Battus the father of Cyrene, that produced the laserpitium, or silphium, of great use in medicine.

There are 20 coins of Cyrene in gold, of 133 grains, and in silver and copper, with the plant of the Silphium; and one in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, with an animal, ΜΥΣ ΔΙΠΟΥΣ, under it, of Herodotus, the Aljarbuo of the Arabians. This animaletto of Haym is of the size represented in the engraving. It sometimes stands on its four feet, and stands sometimes on its two behind; and only uses the hinder in walking. Haym, vol. ii. p. 126.

Quam magnus numerus Libyssæ arenæ
Laserpiciferis jacet Cyrenis,
Oraclum Jovis inter æstuosi,
Et Batti veteris sacrum sepulchrum.

CYZICUS,

IN MYSIA.

Cyzicus was the fairest and grandest city of the Propontis. Mithridates besieged it with 150 thousand infantry, and proportional cavalry, and 400 vessels; but was obliged to draw off his troops on account of a pestilence, and the plague in his army: see Strabo's History, lib. xii. p. 576.

The modern coin Zequino in Italy comes from the money of Cyzicus, by dropping the first syllable KY.

DAMASCUS,

IN SYRIA.

Three coins are known of Damascus, in copper.

Damascus was the capital of Syria, "For the head of Syria is Damascus, and the head

of Damascus is Rezzin." Isaiah, ch. vii. v. 8. "Are not Abana and Pharphar" (two rivers under Mount Hermon) "better than all the waters of Israel?" Kings, ii. ch. 5. v. 12. Abana ran through Damascus, and Pharphar, on the outside. Benjamin of Tudela. Pharphar was the Chrysorrhoas of Pliny, and the Farfarus of Ovid. Metam. xiv. v. 330.

——— et amœnæ Farfarus undæ.

DELOS,

INSULA.

Delos, honoured for the birth of Apollo, for its merchandize, and respected by the Persians, who sailed round it with their fleet, a thousand strong, on invading Greece, offering no violence to the island; under all these circumstances, it has transmitted to posterity only two small copper coins, whilst we have six in silver of

the humble Seriphus, and four in copper of Myconus the despicable:

——— spretæ Myconos humilisque Seriphos;

And Virgil sings,

Cui non dictus Hylas puer, et Latonia Delos?

DYRRACHIUM,

IN ILLYRIA.

THERE are 33 silver coins of Dyrrachium, one of 170 grains. Dyrrachium was a colony from Corcyra, and at first called Epidamnus, and changed, because it sounded as if coupled with misfortune, as in Plautus, Menæchmi, (Taubmanno ed. Act ii. sc. 1. p. 704. 4to.)

——— inominatis
Parcite verbis.
Horace.

Propterea huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est,
Quia nemo ferme huc sine damno divortitur
* * * *
Mes. Quid metuis? *Me.* Ne mihi damnum in Epidamno duis.

ELEUSIS,

IN ATTICA.

Eleusis, an inconsiderable town of Attica, made famous by its games and mysteries, from which all impious and immoral persons, howsoever exalted their rank, were warned off by the herald. Nero hisself did not dare approach; but Augustus, Adrian, and Marcus Antoninus, were initiated:

—— "procul ô procul este, profani,
Proclamat vates." Virgil, lib. vi. v. 258.

Six copper coins.

There were two kinds of mysteries of Ceres, the little and the great: the Mystæ were admitted to the former, the Epoptæ to the latter.

ELYRUS,

IN CRETE.

Elyrus has two silver coins, of 82½ grains. Behind a goat's head on one is a spear.

Pausanias, in his Phocica, p. 331-33, says, that in his time the inhabitants of Elyrus sent a goat in bronze to the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

EMPORIÆ,

IN SPAIN.

One silver coin, 74¼ grains.

Emporium was a Celtick city founded by the Massilians. Silius Italicus calls Emporias Phocaicas, because the Massilians came from Phocæa, and founded Marseilles.

ENNA,

IN SICILY.

FIVE copper coins.

Cicero accuses Verres of having carried away the fine image from Enna of Ceres, which appeared to beholders to be nothing less than the goddess herself, not made by human hands, but a present from the gods fallen from heaven, like Diana's image of Ephesus, ΔΙΟΠΕΤΕΣ. Near ENNA was a grove, where Proserpine was culling sweets, herself the fairest flower, when Pluto carried her off. The odour of this grove was so strong, as to overcome the scent of any animal dogs were pursuing, and make them lose the scent, and be at fault.

ENTELLA.

NOTHING remains of Entella in Sicily but one silver coin, and three coppers. See Fazellus,

Dec. i. lib. 10, who relates that it was razed by Frederick the Second, Roger Frederick, King of Sicily.

EPHESUS,

IN IONIA.

TWENTY-ONE silver, ten copper coins. The heaviest coin of Ephesus weighs 234 grains.

Herostratus burnt down the magnificent temple of Diana at Ephesus, the only one that Xerxes had spared, that he hisself should not be forgotten, which was no extraordinary event, Timæus says, according to Cicero on the Nature of the Gods; since in the night of the fire Diana was not there to protect her temple from the flames, being absent in attendance on Olympia, who was brought to bed on that very night of Alexander. The image that fell from Jupiter, in the 35th of the xixth of the Acts of the Apostles, where image is supplied, was probably a meteoric

stone, such as fell at Ægospotamos and Cyprus. When the workmen had produced any thing very fine, they used to say, what Cicero relates of Ceres in the article ENNA, "she herself full dressed:" for which reason Montfaucon thought that the image that fell down was the one that stood with open arms, a tower on her head, adorned with heads of lions, or leopards; her garments close to her feet, garnished with heads of bulls.

EPIRUS.

EPIRUS on the coins. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ was the name of the country over which Pyrrhus formerly reigned: first Molossia, then Chaonia, then Albania. Strabo, in his seventh book, says, from Theopompus, that there were fourteen tribes of Epirus; and from Polybius, that Paulus Æmilius overturned seventy cities.

Virgil speaks of the horses of Epirus. Georg. iii. v. 121.

Four silver coins of Epirus; 75 gr. the heaviest; and none of copper.

ERETRIA.

Eretria was the largest city of Eubœa, except Chalcis. Homer couples Chalcis and Eretria in the 537th line of the second book of the Iliad.

Eretria was built by the Athenians, says Strabo, before the Trojan war, lib. x. p. 446, D, and its first name was Melaneis, ΜΕΛΑΝΗΙΣ; hence Negropont.

Four silver coins; one of 86 gr. two of copper.

ERESUS,

IN LESBO, INSULA.

One small silver coin.

Eresus, in the island of Lesbos, is mentioned by Strabo, p. 618, ed. Parisiis, and by Archestratus, who is said to have been a great traveller in search of good eatables: see Athenæus in his seventh book, p. 278. Archestratus was a poet, and went from town to town to get materials for gastronomy. Hadrian Junior speaks of him as describing Eresus, and praising it for its corn, the flour of which Mercury was employed to buy up to make bread, and macaroni for the gods, when they condescended to eat it.

EUBŒA,

ISLAND.

Eubœa was an island of the Ægean, joined to Bœotia by a bridge. It was one of the seven of

Stephanus, and Strabo: Sardinia, Sicily, Cyprus, Creta, Corsica, Lesbos: see Strabo, l. xiv. It was called Macris from its length, and Chalcis from its copper; and lastly Negropont. Aristotle, it is said, threw himself into the Euripus, because he could not comprehend how it could flux and reflux seven times in one day of 24 hours. This Euripus, however, was not, Livy tells, lib. xxviii. c. 6, reciprocate seven times in 24 hours in its usual flux and reflux, but with extraordinary winds and torrents.

Seven coins of Eubœa in silver, 181 gr. the heaviest, and six in copper.

EUCARPIA,

IN PHRYGIA.

One copper coin.

The name of Eucarpia was given to this city of Phrygia for its uncommon fertility, like that of the land of Promise.

The famous courtezan Lais, for whose birth as many cities but one, as for Homer, laid their claim, was born at Eucarpia, in Sicily.

FALISCI,

IN ITALIA.

The Falisci were the inhabitants of Faleria, a noble city in Etruria. The Falisci were used to appoint the same person who was puerorum magister, puerum comes; and when the schoolmaster had delivered up his boys, whose fathers were the heads of the city, Camillus gave him up to the boys to be flogged, with his hands tied behind him, and stripped of his garments. Virgil calls them Faliscos æquos. Æn. vii. v. 695.

The coins of the Falisci are 12 in silver, ΦΑΛΕΙΩΝ on three, two of 187¾ gr. and one of copper.

GAULOS,

INSULA.

GAULOS was one of the three islands, Melite, Gaulos, Lampedosa, in the Mediterranean, called, in St. Paul's time, the Adria; formerly inhabited by the Carthaginians; in which there was no venomous insect. See the Theodosian table in Peutinger, and Major Rennell's dissertation.

One small copper coin.

Torremuzza has described Melite, and Lampedosa, now Lopadusa, of which he has figured one copper coin. He makes no mention of silver coins of this island.

Charles V. was shipwrecked near Lopadusa.

GAZA,

IN PALESTINE.

GAZA has two copper coins.

Gaza, a city of Phœnicia, now Palestine, was

besieged by Jehudah, and taken. Judges, c. i. v. 18. In revolution of time, by Alexander the Great, who was wounded in the shoulder during the siege; Arrian. After that, another Alexander razed it. Josephus, Antiquities, lib. xiii. p. 670. c. xiii. vol. 1.

GELAS,

IN SICILY.

Gelas, in Sicily, is one of the oldest, and most illustrious of its cities. Its position is not exactly known. Its gold coins are of great rarity, and the smallest size. On the right side is a head, with Sosipolis, preserver of the city; on the reverse, the Minotaur. The silver coins are scarce, and of great beauty. The inscription Gelas, the name of the river Gelas. The Ancients designated their rivers on their coins, by a bull's head and horns, as we have seen in Achelous. The rivers of Magna Græcia

and Sicily have half a bull's body, with a human countenance, not like the Minotaur, a man with the head of a bull, but, on the contrary, a bull with the face of a man. This decides the thing to be no Cretan monster from Pasiphae's connection with a bull, as Palæphatus, Apollodorus, and Hyginus have fabled, but from the combat of Theseus with a bull, as is represented in an ancient picture in the king of Naples's Museum.

The heaviest coin of Gelas weighs 269 grs. The number in Dr. Combe is 20, and half that number in copper.

GOMPHI,

IN THESSALY.

One copper coin.

Cæsar besieged Gomphi ad Peneium, and gave it up to his soldiers to be plundered. De bello civili, iii. 80. ed. Davis, 1713.

HERACLEA,

IN ITALIA.

SILVER coins, 22, one 124¼ gr.

It was at Heraclea, in the bay of Tarentum in Magna Græcia, that a copper table, containing two inscriptions in Greek and Latin, was found in the year 1732, and a paper was read at the Royal Society, by Philip Carteret Webb, on the two inscriptions, Dec. 13, 1759.

HIERAPOLIS,

IN PHRYGIA.

Two copper coins.

Hierapolis, on the river Meander, called a sacred city from the number of the temples of the gods with which it was adorned; and was the birth-place of Epictetus, a slave, lame, and poor as Irus, but dear to the immortal gods, as we learn from Aulus Gellius, N. A. c. vi. p. 8.

The whole of his philosophy, which was truly christian, might be summed up in two words, in three languages, ἀνέχου, καὶ ἀπέχου, sustine et abstine, bear and forbear.

HIMERA,

IN SICILY.

One silver coin of 264 gr.

Himera was a city of Sicily, and levelled with the ground by Hannibal; and the inhabitants took shelter in the baths near the town. Here was a statue of Stesichorus, of great beauty, under the figure of an old man, bent with age; much praised by Cicero; who says of the prototype, that he, Stesichorus, was not only an honour to Himera, but all Greece.

HISPANIA.

THREE copper coins.

Spain was divided by the Romans into two Præfectures, the major, and the minor. It derives its name from the Hebrew השפן, Hispan, cuniculus, or burrow. See Pliny. "A cuniculis suffossum in Hispania oppidum," i. 246. "Scatent vero (cuniculi) juxta in Hispania," i. 261. Edit. Berol. 1766.

ILIUM,

IN TROADE.

ONE silver coin, 156 gr. three of copper.

In Virgil's Æn. lib. viii. v. 134. Ilium is founded by Dardanus; in the Georgics by Cinthius; that is, either Apollo, or a king of Troy of the name of Cynthius. The name of Ilium comes from Ilus, who built the citadel; Troja from Trous.

ILERDA,

IN SPAIN.

Ilerda is mentioned by Lucan, lib. iv. v. 33. At v. xiii. l. 4, Lucan paints its situation, and Horace tells us what it was famous for. He says to his book, that it shall escape to Utica, or be sent to Ilerda, as an envelope, or cover, for greasy wares. Epistol. lib. i. 20. 13, if for unctus you read vinctus, "It will be bound, or tied up." See Bentley, who is sorry N. Heinsius read unctus.

IOS,

ISLAND.

Ios is an island of the Cyclades, and the reputed country of Homer. See Aulus Gellius, who names the seven cities that contended for the birth of the poet, vol. i. p. 244.

According to an oracle the mother of Homer lived at Ios.

The only coin of Ios is in Pelerin, in copper.

ISSA,

IN LESBO.

Issa was a city colonised by the Phœnicians, whose language was a dialect of the Hebrew, as appears by the Pœnulus of Plautus: the word isha, in Phœnician, means a woman; and the daughter of Macaros, Issa, it is said, gave it its name: see Strabo, who mentions Issa, p. 60 A. and 124 A. 356 C. In Genesis, c. ii. v. 23, we read, "she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man;" which is preposterous in English, and should have been left untranslated—shall be called Isha, because she was taken out of Ish,—man.

ISTIÆA,

IN EUBŒA.

Istiæa occurs in Homer in the same line with Chalcis and Eretria, Il. β. v. 537. Istiæa, Demosthenes tells us, was originally called Oreos, and Philistides made its king by Philip; and was so called by some in the time of Pausanias, as he relates in his seventh book.

Coins 14 in silver, one of 54 grs. seven of copper.

ISTRUS,

IN MŒSIA.

From the Istrus comes histrio, a player or actor; and on the silver coin are two inverted heads, which look like masks, and seem to say that they were worn by the histrios of the place.

ITHACA,

ISLAND.

ITHACA, an island near Cephallenia, in the Ionian sea, famous for having been the country of Ulysses. Ithaca is mentioned by Homer and Horace, so full of rocks, and so rough, as not to afford ground enough for a hippodrome; yet Ulysses preferred it to immortality elsewhere; like the Mexican who bargained with his confessor, who promised him heaven, when he died, for a window above, from which he could see Mexico. " Una ventana de cielo para veder Mexico." So in Quarles's Emblems, when the angel over his head is pointing to heaven, he points to Finchingfield, his native city. So the Italian language-master, who lived at the tables of the English, at Florence, in Sir Horace Mann's time, when another and a better world was mentioned, showed an unwillingness to leave this, because " So bene

come sto qui, ma non so come stanno lì." Conf. Lucan, lib. iv. 55.

Unde tuam videas obliquo sidere Romam.

There are two coins of Ithaca, in copper, both extremely scarce.

LACEDÆMON,

IN LACONIA.

Lacedæmon, first Sparta, was the most renowned city of the Peloponnesus, situated on the river Eurotas; well-known for the laws of Lycurgus, and the boast of descent from Abraham, and the Jews, in an epistle of Areus to Onias, priest of the Jews, in Josephus, lib. xii. c. 4. Antiquities. The palace of Menelaus, brother of Agamemnon, was on the river Eurotas. Aulus Gellius tells us what Sparta means, in Homer, from B. v. 135, and supposes the name to have arisen from the re-union of

the dispersed state of the first settlers. Sparta was called the Mother of Generals; but was beat twice, at Leuctra and Mantinea, in two pitched battles, by Epaminondas.

The Lacedæmonians used flutes, instead of horns and trumpets, in battle. Aulus Gellius, lib. i. c. 3.

Chilo, one of the seven wise men, was of this country.

The coins of Lacedæmon are four, in silver; one of which weighs 229¼ gr. The coppers are 24 in number.

LAMIA,

IN THESSALY.

ANTIPATER, having conquered the Greeks, at Lamia, ill-treated the Athenians. The city, and the battle fought there between the Macedonians, under Antipater, and the Athenians, with Leosthenes, who led them, and fell,

is recounted by Strabo, in his ninth book, p. 433.

There is, in Pelerin, a small silver coin of Lamia.

LAMPSACUS,

IN MYSIA.

Lampsacus, a city of the Propontis, was first Pityusa, as Chius also, from its abundance of pines. In Homer, it is Pityeia, for the same reason, Il. B. v. 829. The principal deity at Lampsacus was the son of Bacchus and Venus, Priapus, the generating power of the sun, that by its vivifying energy gave life and vegetation to men and plants.

Two gold coins of 130¼ gr. four silver, small.

LARISSA,

IN THESSALY.

THE towns with this name were numerous. One, in Thessaly, brought forth the hero whom Virgil has named Larissæus Achilles. Æn. ii. v. 197. Tertullian says, Achilles was never suckled, but fed by Chiron on the marrow of stags. This conceit is owed to the forced origin of his name, alpha, non, et χείλη, labia, and of the same truth as Amazon, alpha, non, and μαζὸς, breast.

Archbishop Polycarp told an English traveller, at Larissa, that the only difference between him and Achilles, was in his coming from his bishopric in Troy, to Thessaly, and Achilles from Thessaly to Troy; in this, I and ὁ μέγας, the great man, differ.

Larissa was famed for its horses, which are on all its coins, ten in silver, and three of copper: the silver weigh, when heaviest, 94 gr.

LESBOS,

INSULA.

Lesbos, a city of the Ægean sea, of great fame, on account of the Sapphic muse. See Dr. Combe, tab. xxxiii. fig. 1. Compare Mr. Knight's plate, fig. 4, of his Analytical Essay, Myonet, fig. 1. in numo, 194, and Wolf's Sappho Eresia, where is a plate full of her coins. Ed. Londini, 1733.

LILYBÆUM,

IN SICILY.

The splendid city of Lilybæum is now called Marsala, and lies on the western side of Sicily. Its name, Bochart brings from the Phœnician Lelub, ad Libyam, looking towards Lybia.

The coins that remain of Lilybæum are all copper.

LIPARA.

Of the seven islands over which Æolus reigned, the largest was Lipara. The Greeks named them Hephestian, and the Latins Vulcanian, because they emitted fire. Lipara is only one of the seven now inhabited. It was here that Duillius, the Roman consul, obtained the first naval victory over the Carthaginians, for which a pillar was erected, A. U. C. 494, Livy. Duillius was the person of whom it is said, when accused of stinking breath, he applied to his wife to know if it were true; she told him she supposed all men were so. Plutarch tells the same story of the wife of Hiero.

There is one gold coin of Lipara, 226 gr. one silver of 12 gr. and ten of copper.

LOCRIS,

IN ITALY.

Locris is mentioned in Virgil, Æn. iii. v. 399, and was famous for its law-giver, Zaleucus,

and its proverb,—" truer than what was done at Sagra," a river in Calabria, where the Locrians beat cxxx. thousand of the men of Croton, near Otranto.

Three silver coins, one 107 gr. seven copper.

LOCRIS,

IN LOCRIDE.

Locris, in Locride, or the country of the Locrians.

There are five silver coins, and two of copper; the heaviest weighs 132 gr. There is one of 33 grs. on which is the head of Pallas, with a crested helmet; on the reverse, ΛOKPΩN. Vir nudus gradiens dextra gladiolum S.clipeum, in area tridens. This gladiator is meant, probably, for Ajax Oileus, who led the Locrians, according to Homer and Strabo, to the Trojan war. Il. B. 527. Strabo, 425.

LYTTUS,

IN CRETE.

Lyttus, a most ancient city, that withstood the whole power of Crete, and was extinguished at a blow by the men of Cnossus.

All its silver coins are of antient fabric, but not its copper. The silver are seven in number, the heaviest of 181¼ gr.

MAGNESIA,

IN IONIA.

Magnesia, on the Mæander, was a colony of the Magnesians of Thessaly and Crete, as we learn from Strabo. Xerxes charged this country with bread for Themistocles, lib. xiv. p. 636, B.

One silver—of 246¼.

MAGNESIA,

IN LYDIA.

LARGE copper coins.

The Magnesian stone, or magnet, is said, by Pliny, to get its name from him who first found it, but others from Magnesia; as Lucretius:

Quem magneta vocant patrio de nomine Graii. Lib. vi.

The magnet had other names, as Sideritis, from its attraction of iron, and Heracleotis; not from Hercules, as the coins seem to say, by the head of Hercules on them, but from Heraclea in Thrace. The ancients did not know its nautical use; and the word versoria has no reference to the compass, but to a rope with which the sail was turned, or shifted:

Huc secundus ventus nunc est, cape modo versoriam.

Plautus, Merc. Act v. sc. 2. p. 938, l. xxxiv. ed. Taubmann. 4to. 1621.

MACEDONIA.

Macedonia derives its name from Macedon, a son of Jupiter by Thyia, daughter of Deucalion. The principal cities were Thessalonica, Ægæ, the burying place of its kings, and Pella, where Alexander was born. Its river Strymon, and its mountain Athos, were ascribed to Thrace, because between Macedonia and Thrace. The kings of Macedon gloried in their descent from Hercules, on which account they wore the spoils of the lion round their head; and were prouder of them than of gems, and precious stones.

Caranus, the seventh from Hercules, was the first king of the Macedonians, of which the government lasted to the death of Alexander the Great, four hundred years, and to that of Perseus 646. See Marsham's Canon Criticus, p. 447 et Marmor. Arundel. Caranus was the

first king of celebrity, and Perseus the last, under whom all power and dignity was lost, and Macedonia became a province to Rome.

There are fifty coins of Macedonia; of which eleven are of silver; and the heaviest weighs 264 ½ gr.

MALEA,

IN LACONIA.

Malea, a promontory near the Peloponnesus, mentioned by Homer, Od. lib. ix. v. 80, who makes it Maleian, for the sake of the metre. Virgil accommodates it to his verse, and writes

Ionioque mari, Maleæque sequacibus undis.

Æn. v. v. 192. Strabo, p. 378, lib. viii. speaks of those that double Malea, and forget their domestic concerns, alluding to the proverb. Statius, in the seventh of the Thebaid, follows Homer, and makes the vowel E long:

—— et raucæ circumsonat unda Maleæ.

Catullus ad Thallum, and Ovid Amor. l. ii. eleg. 11. both speak of the dangerous navigation round the point of Malea. Catull. p. 62, ed. Vossio.

The coins of Malea are small; six in silver, only 37 gr. the heaviest.

MÆONIA,

IN LYDIA.

THREE coppers.

The Lydians were called Mæones; and under Lydus, the son of Atys, the name was changed, says Herodotus, lib. vii; and in Virgil the Lydians are Mæonidæ, Æn. ii. 759. The Mæonian bard was Homer, because Mæon was supposed to have been his father: see Martial, p. 591; ed. Smid. l. xiv. 183.

Perlege Mæonio cantatas carmine ranas.

MALLUS,

IN CILICIA.

One of silver, 160 ¼.

From Mallus came Crates, the grammarian, master of Panætius, the stoic; of whom Cicero, in his book on Divination, makes frequent mention.

MASSILIA,

IN GALLIA.

Many coins silver, and copper many.

Marseilles, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, famous for its port and merchandise, a colony from Phocæa, not Phocis, whose metropolis was Delphi, but Phocæa was in Ionia. The Phocæans made the Gauls Greeks, not the Greeks Gauls.

Cæsar says, in his sixth book, that they used Greek letters, that is, as they had none of their own, they wrote their symbolaia, or accounts

and contracts, in Greek letters, as Strabo tells us, lib. iv. p. 181. Letters and discourse are different; as Divitiacus, a Druid, could not converse with Cæsar without an interpreter: see Cicero de Divinatione, lib. i. c. xli. and Cæsar's Commentaries de B. G. lib. i. c. xix. but Greek letters might have been used, as Arabic ciphers are by us, and in the same manner, and for the same purpose.

MEGARA,

IN ATTICA.

Megara was the birth-place of Euclid, the disciple of Socrates, and of Theognis the poet. When the Megarensians were forbid the Athenian territory, Euclid stole out, disguised as a woman, to hear Socrates lecture. Thucyd. lib. i. Aul. Gell. p. 381, lib. vi. c. x.

We have a joke in Diogenes Laertius against the Megarensians, who were in the habit of

paying more attention to their sheep, in order to have lana merina, or fine wool, than to their children, whom they suffered to run about naked, when their rams were clothed. "It is better to be the ram of a man of Megara, than the child." Diog. Laert. v. ii. p. 241. When Herod massacred the innocents, this apothegm was repeated, with a change of names. "It is as bad to be Herod's child, as his hog," ὑς, ἢ υἱὸς. This is good only in Greek.

Three coins in silver, the heaviest 36¼ gr.

MELITA,

INSULA.

Melita was no doubt the island on which St. Paul was shipwrecked. His words are, "We were tossed up and down the Adria;" now the Adria was part of the Mediterranean, in the Theodosian Tables, and as he sailed afterwards for Cyprus and Sicily, he must have come from Malta.

Malta was so called from the Phœnician word Malat, a refuge, to the Phœnicians. See Diodorus Siculus, lib. iv. It served also the same office to the Knights of Saint John, driven from Rhodes, by Solyman, Emperor of the Turks, and received at Malta, of which Charles the Fifth, Hispaniarum Rex, made them a present. Catuli Melitæi were from this island.

Coins all copper.

MELOS.

Melos is the roundest, and most like an apple, of any of the Cyclades.

Melones, or Pepones, are on its coins; 222 gr. the largest.

METAPONTIUM,

IN ITALY.

TEN coins of silver, 118 gr. one.

Pausanias, who travelled over Greece and Italy in the reign of Antoninus the philosopher, found nothing but ruins at Metapontium, p. 197; Eliacorum, line 13. Near this city, in a temple of Minerva Hellenica, were preserved the materials, ὄργανα, of which the Trojan horse was made, equus durius, δούρειος ligneus: see Aristoteles de Mirabilibus.

MILETUS,

IN IONIA.

SILVER, nine coins.

Thales, one of the seven sages of Greece, was of Miletus, a natural historian, the first of the Greeks who wrote a Dissertation on Nature and Astrology, and asserted that the soul was

immortal, 640 years before Christ. Anaximander, his pupil, invented the sphere, and planned the first map.

MOPSOS,

IN CILICIA.

CICERO says, in a letter to Appius Pulcher, he was encamped at Mopsuestia, a town of Cilicia.

Mopsus was of this place, who had served in the Argonautic expedition.

Heraclides Grammaticus, and the Emperor Constantius, and Flavius Julius, died at Mopsos.

The Jerusalem Itinerary gives 45 miles between Tarsus and the river Pyramus at Mopsuestia, which distance is reckoned 15 parasangs in the Anabasis, lib. i. c. 17. See Rennell's Retreat of the 10,000. 1816.

MYNDUS,

IN CARIA.

MYNDUS, a very small city, with gates of enormous size. When Diogenes Cynic came to Myndus, he advised the inhabitants to keep their gates shut, for fear the town should go out.

MYCONUS.

MYCONUS, one of the Cyclades, was poor to a proverb, but rich in corn and wine; which she put on her coins. See Delos.

The coins of Myconus are four of copper.

MYTILENE,

IN LESBO INSULA.

MYTILENE struck fifteen coins; three on silver, twelve on copper.

Mytilene supplants Lesbos, the whole of which took its name. Mytilene produced Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece; the poet Alcæus, inventor of the metre of his name; Sappho, the tenth muse; Alpheus, who has left us four memorable lines of hendecasyllables:

> I long not for deeply furrow'd acres,
> Nor heaps of gold, as Gyges did;
> But all I wish, Macrinus, is to have enough,
> For nothing too much, much delights me.

NAUPACTUS,

IN ÆTOLIA.

Of Naupactus we have a silver coin of 128 gr.

This place has acquired its name from being a sea-port where ships were built. Pausanias, p. 357-15. Phocica. It is now called Lepanto; where the Christians, under John, Duke of Austria, beat the Turks in 1571.

NAXUS,

INSULA.

THE coins of Naxus, in Sicily, can be distinguished from those of the island by their fabric. To the eight in silver, Dr. Combe has added two in copper, of Naxus, in Sicily. Naxus, one of the islands of the Cyclades, had a variety of names; it was Strongyle, from its rotundity; Callipole, from the beauty of its city; Dia, and Dionysius, from its being sacred to Bacchus, and from the fertility of its vines.

Naxus, the island, struck three coins in silver; the heaviest weighs 86¼ gr.

NAXUS,

IN SICILY.

STEPHANUS says, "There is also a city of Sicily, called Naxus, from whence comes the Naxian stone;" that is, the Cretan hone; but the Cretan

hone has nothing in common with the island of Naxus, nor the city of Sicily. Suidas unties this knot by saying, Naxus, the city, the Naxian stone, and the Cretan hone, for Naxus is a city of Crete. Therefore the Naxian stone is not called after the island, nor the city of Sicily, but from the city of Naxus, in Crete, of which Stephanus says nothing. Stephanus quotes Asclepiades for the parturition of the Naxian women of the island, in eight months, owing to Juno, the air, or Bacchus's influence, to whom the island was dedicated, who was himself an eight months child. In the note of Thomas de Pinedo, a learned Spaniard, this is, it is said, Greek nonsense, as the physicians are agreed that eight months children do not live. Pliny says, children born before the seventh month, die; but we know that infants of the seventh survive.

Coins, eight in silver, one of 132 gr.

NICOMEDIA,

IN BITHYNIA.

Constantine the Great died at Nicomedia, on his way to the river Jordan, to be baptized. Arrian, the historian and philosopher, was born here.

Copper coins.

NISYROS,

INSULA.

Nisyros is placed by Strabo among the Sporades, and mentioned by Homer, B. v. 676; but, according to Stephanus, it belongs to the Cyclades.

The report is, that Nisyros was torn off from the Island of KΩ̄ Coa, which they explained fabulously, by saying, that Neptune, in his pursuit of the giant Polubootes, broke off with his trident a piece of the island of KΩ̄, and flung it at him; to which Nisyros owes its

origin: that is, Nisyros was broken off from Co by an earthquake, and by the Phœnicians, who frequented the Ægean, as merchants, called Nisyros, from nasar, he cut off, secavit.

Three coins in copper.

NUCERIA,

IN ITALIA.

Nuceria was taken, plundered, and burnt by Hannibal.

The coins, one silver, and two in copper, have Oscan letters.

NEAPOLIS,

IN ITALIA.

Virgil calls Naples sweet Parthenope, because it was the seat of leisure, and delightful, though ignoble. Rousseau's delicieux far niente suits this residence better even than the Leman lake, of which he said it. Naples can boast

of Maro, Papinius Statius, and Sannazarius, and innumerable curiosities of art and nature; with gold, silver, and copper coins in abundance. The heaviest weighing 115¼ gr.

NEAPOLIS,

IN MACEDONIA.

Coins, ten silver, one 128½ gr.

Neapolis, in Macedonia, is mentioned in the Acts of Apostles, c. xvi. v. 12. See Eckhel, Newman, and Combe, on the obverse and reverse of the coins of this town of Macedonia. On the reverse, a full face of Medusa, with the tongue hanging out.

NEMAUSUS.

Nemausus, a city of Gaul, now Nismes, where Antoninus Pius was born. Adrian built a basilica at Nemausus, of extraordinary fine workmanship, which is now no more, in honour

of Plotina; but the finest antiquity, existing in the highest perfection, still remains with its dedication, for which we are indebted to the ingenuity and learning of Monsieur Seguier, who contrived to read it by drawing lines from hole to hole, on the pediment, and bringing out

C CAESARI AVGVSTI F COS L CAESARI F COS DESIGNATO PRINCIPIBVS IVVENTVTIS.

"To Caius, and Lucius Cæsar, sons of Augustus (by adoption) Principibus Juventutis the one consul, the other consul elect."

This is the greatest and best relict of antiquity, more perfect than any at Rome.

One copper coin.

ŒNIADÆ,

IN ACARNANIA.

ŒNIAS, a city at the mouth of the river Achelous, now called Dragameste. Thucyd. lib. ii. Scholiast.

Achelous came from mount Pindus. The battle between Philip, brother of Cassander, and Æacides, father of Pyrrhus, was fought near this city, where Æacides was mortally wounded. Pausanias, Attica, p. 10, l. xxiv.

The coins are all of copper.

PALES.

Pales was made subject to the Romans in the year A. U. C. 565 of the foundation of Rome, and remained so till the time of Adrian, who presented this city to his dear Athenians, who became the sovereigns of the whole island on the overthrow of Same, which made them free, and autonomous, or empowered them to use their own laws. Pales struck three silver coins, which are scarce. See Cranium, in the island Cephallenia.

Coins, three in silver; very small.

PÆONIA,

REGIO.

Pæonia was a country bordering Macedonia and Epirus: one of its kings was Audoleon, the only name of a king of Pæonia that lives in numismatic record.

There is a tetradrachm of him of bad workmanship.

PARIUM,

IN MYSIA.

Five coins of silver; one 209 ¾.

Strabo, in his thirteenth book, p. 588, gives an account of the Ophiogeneis, Serpentigenas, of Parium, or snake enchanters, who cured the bites of serpents by the touch, and extracted their poisons.

PAPHOS,

INSULA.

Paphos, a city of Cyprus, contributed to the celebrity of the island by the temple of Venus:

Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit sedesque revisit
Lœta suas.

Mela tells us that the islanders believed that Venus rose from the sea at Paphos:

Orta salo, suscepta solo Patri edita cœlo.

Two coins of silver; one of copper.

PAROS,

INUSLA.

Paros, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, was celebrated as the birth-place of Archilochus, with his caustic iambic, with which he vented his rage in his mad fits against all that offended him:

Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo.

Hor. 79, A. P.

Paros was well known for its marble, mentioned by Ovid, Marmoreamque Paron, Metam. l. vii. and Virgil : niveumque Paron. l. iii. 124 : and by a modern poet, Michael da Sylvira, in the fourth book of his Macabeo, octava, xix.

La fama, que sus vozes verdaderas
Dedica á eternidad de sus memorias,
Roba, para animar su nombre claro,
Bronzas á Cypro, marmoles á Paro.

To Truth's clear voice all everlasting fame
Must to eternity inscribe its name;
And for high characters, to all well known,
Rob Cyprus of its bronze, and Paros of its stone.

We have two silver coins of Paros, one of 233¼ gr, and two copper; and, what is still more precious, the Parian marble, or Chronicle, procured in the islands of the Archipelago in the year 1624 by Mr. William Petty, for Lord Arundel. The inscription was probably engraved on one tablet, of which we have only a shattered fragment remaining. Selden calls

it "epocharium marmor, marmor chronologicum." Many fragments were dug out at Smyrna.

Baillet, in his Jugement des Sçavans, à Paris, 1685, remarks, with great justice, that if we refuse to praise Selden, one of England's great men, the stones would speak for him. Mr. Bryant has done his utmost to annihilate Troy, and Dr. Robertson doubts of the truth of the Parian marble; we have nothing left that is certain, but the Bible.

PATRÆ,

IN ACHAIA.

We have four silver coins, one of 192¼ gr. and four of copper.

Patræus gave Patræ its name, for having made it a fenced city: its first name was Aroe, from the culture of its soil; see Pausanias, pp. 211-23, 224-5. Augustus granted the men

of Patræ their freedom, and presented them with a statue of gold and ivory, Diana laphria, the huntress. Strabo tells us the city was made up of seven villages, colonised by part of the army that fought and conquered at Actium, l. viii. p. 337. Stephanus, p. 536.

PEIRA,

IN ACHAIA.

Four silver coins of Peira. Pausanias speaks of this city. The fourth, in Hunter and Dr. Combe, weighs 49 gr.

See Pausanias, lib. vii. Achaica, p. 568. ed. Kuhn. p. 578-9.

PELLA,

IN MACEDONIA.

Pella, in Macedonia, affords us twelve copper coins.

Pella had to boast of two conquerors, kings

of Macedon, Philip and Alexander. One subdued Greece, the other Asia; and both were Pellæan; so named by Lucan,

Illic Pellæi proles vesana Philippi. Lib. x. 20.

and Juvenal:

Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis. Sat. x.

PERGAMUS,

IN MYSIA.

THERE are 13 silver coins of Pergamus,

Æsculapius Pergameus Deus, by Martial, and Galen, both practised here. In his second book, c. iv. De Pulsu et usu partium, shew he was neither Jew nor Christian. He lived under Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus Pius.

PEPARETHUS,

INSULA.

PEPARETHUS, one of the Cyclades, produced excellent wine; for which Athenæus quotes

Aristophanes. It was called Euænus; and, in Pliny, Euonus for Euoinus; Dionysius Periegetes, v. 521, calls the place αιπεινὴ Πεπάρηθος, lofty Peparethus.

This island struck four copper coins.

PHALANNA,

IN THESSALY.

We have two coins of Phalanna, in copper.

Phalanna, a city of Perrhæbiæ in Thessaly, called in Lycophron Φάλανον, v. 906. The Perrhæbi are in Homer, β. v. 749; and Phalannus Heros led a colony to Tarentum.

PHARSALUS,

IN THESSALIA.

Pharsalus, a city of Thessaly, near the river Enipeus, memorable for the battles fought between Cæsar and Pompey, Augustus, Brutus

and Cassius. Lucan's poem is Pharsalia de bello Civili:

——— Pharsalia nostra
Vivet et in nullo tenebris damnabitur ævo.

Four silvers; one is a plated coin, belonging to Pharsalus.

PHILIPPI,

IN MACEDONIA.

THERE are two coins of copper of Philippi.

There is an epistle of St. Paul to the Philippians; and in the xvith ch. v. 12 of the Acts of the Apostles, it is said, "And from thence to Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia." But Philippi was neither the first nor the chief city; for that was Neapolis; from whence they went unto Philippi: nor the chief city of the division, for that was, Livy tells us, Amphipolis, xiv. 29. To set this right, we must read, instead of πρώτη τῆς, first city πρώτης of the first part of Macedonia. See Pearce and Markland in Bowyer's Conjectures, 4to. p. 383. 1812.

PHOCIS,

REGIO.

THERE are five small silver coins of Phocis.

Phocis is a country about Parnassus.

The Phocian war arose among the Greeks, because the citizens of Phocis, in the time of Philip, son of Amyntas, had plundered the Delphi Oracle, the richest and truest, and most to be depended upon than any in the world; of which Strabo speaks, in his ninth book, 420, and Homer, i. 404. Strabo says, it is difficult to preserve riches, however sacred they may be; now Delphos, says he, is of the richest, the poorest of sanctuaries. Horace also alludes to the proverb which records the desperation of the Phocæans in leaving their wives and city to the wolves and bears. See Epodes, xvi. v. 17.

"Velut profugit execrata civitas."

SALAMIS,

INSULA.

Salamis was an island near Athens, of 70 or 80 furlongs long, according to Strabo, p. 393. It owed its fame to the Æacidæ, who ruled it; particularly to Ajax Telamon, and because Xerxes had been defeated in its vicinity. Salamis had formerly excelled in sea-fights, to which Aristophanes alludes in his Frogs, v. 206, making Bacchus say, he was not a Salaminian, and no sailor, *ἀσαλαμίνιον*, and unacquainted with naval affairs. Solon was also of Salamis. See Diogenes Laertius, in his Life.

One small copper coin of Salamis.

SALAPIA,

IN ITALIA.

THREE copper coins.

Salapia is known by the loves of Hannibal, Pliny, lib. iii. c. 16; is contracted in Lycophron, v. 1129, into Σάλπη.

SAME,

IN CEPHALLENIA INSULA.

SAME was one of the towns before-mentioned, of the island of Cephallenia, which, in the year A. U. C. 565 was taken by the Romans, during a four months close siege, by M. Fulvius; and all its citizens were sold to the best bidder.

Three copper coins of Same.

SAMOS,

INSULA.

SEVEN silver coins, one of 251¼ gr. with Juno's peacock.

Samos produced medicinal earth, and pottery. Polycrates reigned here, who threw his ring into the sea, and found it in a fish's stomach.

SAMOSATA,

IN COMAGENE.

EIGHT copper coins.

Samosata was the birth-place of Lucian, in the reign of Trajan; a city in Comagene, a small district of Syria. In Samosata was a pool, where was a mass of maltha, or pitch, and unslaked lime, which, on being set on fire by water, burnt vehemently, and was extinguished by earth thrown upon it. See Plinii lib. v. c. 20. Antiochus had a palace

here, upon Pompey's having given him Comagene. See Strabo, 749.

SAMOTHRACIA,

INSULA.

SAMOTHRACE is spoken of by Virgil, Æn. 7-207.

"Threiciamque Samon quæ nunc Samothracia fertur."

The Samothracians wore rings to avert evil, annuli Samothracii. See Kirchman.

Aristarchus was a Samothracian, who struck out all the lines that he thought not genuine in Homer. Samothrace is now Samandrachi.

SANTONES,

IN GAUL.

FOUR small silver coins.

La Saintonge, ou les Saintes.

The hood or cloak of this place is mentioned by Juvenal and Martial, in Epigr. 128, of lib. xiv. and Sat. viii. v. 145.

SARDIS,

IN LYDIA.

One coin of silver, 194½ gr. sixteen in copper.

Sardis was the chief city of Lydia, under Crœsus, whom Cyrus having subdued, ordered to be burnt; but whilst he lay on the dreary pile, he called three times on Solon, which saved him, and made his peace with the conqueror. The first war of the Persians and Greeks, was because the Ionians, assisted by the men of Athens, had killed the Persian deputy, during the siege of the city. Upon this Darius began the war, and was put to flight, and Xerxes set out with his myriads to recover his father's loss at Marathon. St. John reckons Sardis among the seven cities of Asia. Polyænus and Eunapius were born at Sardis, and other sophists and philosophers whom Strabo enumerates.

SEGESTA.

NINETEEN silver coins; 131 gr. weight of one. On a copper coin, in Mr. T. Combe, is ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ.

Segesta was a city of great antiquity, in the north of Sicily, founded by Æneas, when he fled from Troy. It was first called Egesta, or Hegesta, after a daughter of Hippotes, a noble Trojan, who, fearing to be sacrificed to the sea for Laomedon's perjury, fled to Sicily.

Laomedonteæ luimus perjuria Trojæ. Georg. I. v. 502.

The name was changed by the prefix of an S, which was commonly done in making Latin words from Greek, as ἕρω sero, ἵστω sisto, ὁμαλῶς simul, and many others. Another reason may be given for the change, to avoid a word of an unbecoming sense; for this reason, Malevento was altered to Benevento, and Epidamnum to Dyrrachium. Segesta is now called Pileri di Barbara, near Castello a mare.

SELEUCIA,

IN CILICIA.

Four large copper coins.

There were nine towns founded by Seleucus Nicator, in Asia, to which he sent inhabitants; one was Seleucia aspera, on the river Calycadnus, first called Olbia, and Hyria; miscalled, in Pliny, Hormia, Pinedo observes.

SERIPHUS.

Seriphus was an island of the Sporades; Scylax makes it one of the Cyclades. It was to that island that the Romans banished their criminals. Themistocles was told by a Seriphian, that he, Themistocles, owed his glory to his country, and not to his own renown. "Right," answered Themistocles, "nor should I have come off with éclat, had I been of Seriphus; nor would you, had you been an Athenian." See Nicholaus

Antonius de Juribus exulum, lib. i. c. 16. Juv. Sat. x. v. 168. Plutarch's Life of Themistocles.

Six silver coins of Seriphus, and one of 189 gr. One copper.

SICINUS,

INSULA.

THERE is only one small coin of Sicinus, an island mentioned by Ptolemy among the Cyclades, of no repute, and of the lowest character. Solon says, in Laertius, " Were I to change countries, and be no longer an Athenian, I should not care were I a Pholegandrian, or a Sicinian."

SIPHNUS,

INSULA.

AN island in the Ægean, that dared, with Seriphus and Melo, to refuse earth and water to the Persians. Herodotus, lib. iii. c. 57,

speaks of the fame of this island for its silver mines, which are now exhausted.

The number of coins of Siphnus is considerable, 13 of silver, and 13 of copper; the largest weighs 187 gr.

SMYRNA,

IN IONIA.

Four silver, one 261 gr. copper 138.

There are no gold coins, and few silver of Smyrna; but the coppers are numerous.

Who built Smyrna, is unknown. It was one of the twelve Æolian cities, according to Pausanias, who makes Alexander, son of Philip, the founder of New Smyrna. Its most curious coin is the one of Homer, Melesigenes. Smyrna had a library, with a portico, a temple, and Homer's bust in it.

STYRA,

IN EUBŒA.

ONE copper coin.

SYBARIS,

IN ITALIA.

FIVE silver, one 123 gr.

Sybaris was once so powerful, that it commanded all around it, and ruled over 25 cities, and brought out 3000 men against the Crotoniats. Strabo, lib. vi. p. 263; but by excess of luxury, and dissipation, they wasted their strength, and were, in their turn, subdued by the same enemy, which they had so often defeated. The oracle had told them: "Sybaris, happy Sybaris, in courting the gods, and feasting heaven with thy banquets; but when thou reverest mortal man more than the immortal

deities, then shall war and domestic trouble come upon thee."

The Sybarites dreaded all exertion; and the idea only of a man digging, gave them a pain in their side. They wondered how the Spartans could be so strong, and inured to labour; for they had rather die a thousand deaths, than live on black broth. See Athenæus's Deipnosophist, p. 138-518. ed. Casaub.

SYNNADE,

IN PHRYGIA.

ONE copper coin.

Synnade had a quarry that produced fine columns, and slabs of alabaster, spotted with red; which were imported, and highly prized by the Romans. Strabo, p. 577, lib. 12.

SYRACUSA,

IN SICILIA.

Syracuse, the largest city in Sicily, was illustrious on a variety of counts, and graced with famous names. It was here that Cicero cleared from the bushes, with which it was overgrown, and concealed even from the Syracusans, the tomb of Archimedes. But not all its wealth, its Arethusa, its marble ports, its Archimedes, or Apollo Temenites, could save it, although encircled by three walls, and guarded by three citadels, from the besieging enemy. See Cluver and Goltzius on Syracuse.

There are 12 coins in gold of Syracuse, and of silver 80, and nearly as many in copper, in good and excellent preservation. See Paruta's and Torremuzza's collections. The heaviest silver coin is 669$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

TAPHIA.

Taphia, a city of Cephallenia, mentioned by nobody as a city, but as an island by Homer; of which we have but one copper coin.

Cephallenes was governed by Ulysses, and it is said, Taphos by Menta, in Odyssey A, v. 180.

TARENTUM,

IN ITALIA.

Tarentum, called Lacedæmonium, from its founder, arrived at such a pitch of power that it opposed the Romans, having brought Pyrrhus to join them in a battle, in which elephants were first seen in Italy, according to Pliny, lib. viii. c. 6, and Pausanias, p. 11-13. Homer speaks of the teeth as used for ornament, but makes no mention of the animal. Pausan. p. 11, line 22, ed. Xylandro. Attica.

Tarentum was famous for its great men, such as Archias the geometrician, Aristoxenes the musician, a friend of Aristotle, Iccus a physician, spoken of by Plato, and Rhinthon, a mimick, or mock tragedian, mentioned by Cicero ad Atticum. Virgil and Horace praise its wool, and the sheep of Galesus.

Fabius cunctando took Tarentum in the Punic war, after it had given itself to Hannibal; and the Hercules ex ære ingens, the work of Lysippus, was transferred to the Capitol.

Tarentum is, in Stephanus, Ταρας, Ταρεντίνων; as ακραγας Ακραντινων, in the coins of Agrigentum.

The number of silver coins of Tarentum is considerable; of gold, one of 133 grains; of copper, one.

The commentators say, the figure astride on a dolphin is Phalantus, who having been shipwrecked, swam ashore on a dolphin; but what Pausanias really says, p. 326, is very different,

ed. Xylandro. "The Lacedæmonians sent a colony to Tarentum, under the command of Phalanthus, who first enquired at Delphi, and the oracle promised him success, when it should rain under a clear sky; despairing of such a miracle, he returned home, threw himself into his wife's lap, whose name was Αἴθρη, or a clear sky: she had followed him, and shed tears on his head, as he lay in her lap; when on a sudden he started up, and cried, the riddle is out, for it rains without a cloud; and went, and took Tarentum." To perpetuate the event, he struck coins representing himself on a dolphin, in memory of his having rightly interpreted the Delphic oracle.

TARSUS,

IN CILICIA.

THIRTEEN copper coins.

Tarsus, an illustrious city of Cilicia, was founded by the son of Jupiter and Danaë,

according to Ammian Marcellinus; of which opinion was Lucan, lib. iii.

Deseritur Taurique nemus, Perseaque Tarsus.

Others say by Sardanapalus; Strabo, by the Argives, p. 750 C. lib. xiv. The reason given in Lucan for the name is from the place Perse, where Pegasus broke his hoof, or tarsos. Tarsus was the birth-place of St. Paul the Apostle, and Hermogenes the rhetorician.

TAUROMENIUM,

IN SICILY.

One gold, one silver, small; 17 in copper.

Tauromenium, now Taormina, was governed by Andromachus, the father of Timæus the historian, and mentioned by Plutarch in Timoleon, and Diod. Siculus, as restorer of liberty to the Syracusans. See D'Orville on the fine Remains of Tauromenium; Hippodrome, Baths, Theatre, etc. Sicul. i. p. 266.

TEGEA.

TEGEA, of which we have three copper coins, was a city of Arcadia, and is found in Homer, Il. ii. v. 607, and in Pausanias, pp. 238-281.

The bones of Orestes were dug up at Tegea, in the LVIII. Olympiad, of a gigantic length. See Solinus, cap. viii. and Apollodorus.

TENEDOS.

SILVER, three, one 259 gr.

Tenedos, an island of the Sporades, near Troy:

Est in conspectu Tenedos notissima fama.

Virg. Æn. l. ii. v. 21. The most sacred god of the Tenedians was Tenes, of which Verres robbed the city, Cic. in Verrem, Orat. iii.

The silver coin of Tenedos has a bipennis an ax cutting two ways, which has occasioned

many proverbs. Tenedius Tibicen, said of those that give false witness: Tenedia Securis, of those who decided sharply and acrimoniously.

There was a law at Tenedos, that both the adulterer and adulteress should be chopped with the Tenedian ax or bipennis; wherefore the coin has, on the obverse, a male and female head; and, on the reverse, a bipennis.

A Tenedian advocate was proverbially a hard and severe pleader.

TEOS.

THIRTEEN silver, five copper.

Teos, an ancient city of Ionia, the birthplace of Anacreon, who, according to Eusebius, flourished in the 62d Olympiad, about seventy years after Sappho.

The largest silver coin of Teos weighs 233¼ gr.

THASUS.

INSULA.

The island of Thasus has given us sixteen silver coins, the heaviest of 262¾.

Thasus lay near Thrace, and opposite to Lemnus, and was famous for its vineyards, wines, and quarries. The wine of Lemnus had two opposite qualities; one put you to sleep, the other kept you awake. It had also a sweet perfume, like the French wines: it was a bouquet, to which Chremylus, in the Plutus of Aristophanes, bears witness, v. 1022, on an old woman saying she smelt sweet. Yes, said he, when you have been getting drunk with Thasian, I allow it. Virgil, too, sings, Georg. ii. v. 91:

Sunt Thasiæ vites, sunt et Mareotides albæ.

THESSALONICA.

THESSALONICA has transmitted to posterity 32 coins in copper.

Thessalonica, once a city of Macedonia, now Salonichi, near the river Axius, first called Therme, and Thessalonica after Cassander, the founder's wife, the daughter of Philip, son of Amyntas. It was the country of Theodore Gaza, who presented his translation of Aristotle's History of Animals to Pope Sixtus in gorgeous apparel. The Pope looked at the binding, and asked the poor and learned author how much it had cost him. Gaza said, forty crowns. Upon which his Holiness gave him the money, and no more; and but for the Duke of Ferrara, he would have starved.

THESSALA,

REGIO.

THESSALY was a celebrated country of Greece, from Thessalus of Æmon, according to Strabo, lib. 9; or from Jason and Medea, according to Diodorus Sic. lib. iv.

It was first called Pelasgia; as, in Homer, Pelasgicon Argos, Il. B. v. 681. In speaking of the times of Troy, and using the word Thessaly, we do it by prolepsis, or anticipation. The inhabitants of this country were considered as great dealers in witchcraft, which had been handed down to them from Medea. Plautus speaks of the Thessalian wizard, and Claudian of the incantations that snuff the moon; and, as Nat Lee said, snuff it out:

——— Novi quæ Thessala cantu
Eripuit lunare jubar.

Tempe was the well known vale of Thessaly, as described by Ovid, in his Metamorph. l. i. 568,

and Peneus, flowing amidst the mountains of Olympus, Ossa, and Pelion. See the steeds of Thessaly in the article Larissa, and Helen compared to a Thessalian carriage horse in Theocritus's Idyl. xviii. 30, xiv. 12.

Silver coins of Thessaly are 13, the heaviest of 97½ gr. and nine in copper.

THEBÆ,

IN BŒOTIA.

Thebes has left two copper, five silver coins, the heaviest 185½ gr. and one of gold, 59¼.

Amphion, founder of Thebes, Thebanæ conditor arcis, A. P. v. 394, Hor. The name was Heptapylos; and Juvenal, in allusion to the number, says, the number of good men does not exceed the gates of Thebes, or the mouths of the Nile.

The fountain of Dirce, and the waters of Asopus lent the Bœotian Thebes a name; and

Pindar, whose house Alexander spared when he sacked the city, of which our own great Milton speaks, was called the Dircean swan:

"—— Multa Dircæum levat aura cycnum."

In later times we learn, from Dr. Burney's Musical Travels, that Farinelli, a distinguished musico, inscribed on the house he had raised by the aid of the vox humana:

Amphion Thebas, ego domum.

THESPIA,

IN BŒOTIA.

THESPIA affords but one, and that a small copper coin.

Thespia we find in Homer, Il. β. v. 498, Θέσπειαν. From this city of Bœotia, under Mount Helicon, came Phryne, called also, Glycera, and Glycænum, the courtezan, who was rich enough to offer to rebuild Thebes, provided her name were inscribed on the walls,

as the restorer of what Alexander had razed to the ground. Alexandrum diruisse, Phrynem vero meretricem refecisse, Athenæus, lib. xiii. p. 591 D. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΜΕΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΑΨΕΝ, ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕ ΔΕ ΦΡΥΝΗ Η ΕΤΑΙΡΑ.

This was not, however, the only attraction to Thespia, which multitudes visited, to see the Cupid of Praxiteles, at a time, says Cicero, when there was nothing else worth seeing: " nam alia visendi causa nulla est."

The fate of this excellent work of art was various; removed by Caligula, returned by Claudius, brought back again to Rome by Nero, where Pausanias reports it was burnt. P. 302, xviii. Bœotica.

The defence of Phryne, by Hyperides, gave rise to a law, which forbad any orator to excite the compassion of his auditors, or present his culprit before them when judgment was to be pronounced.

THYATIRA,

IN LYDIA.

LARGE copper coins.

Thyatira has its name, says Stephanus, from Seleucus Nicator, on the birth of his daughter, Thugateer; and not satisfied with this origin, adds, that it was so called, from the directions of the oracle, to the Mysians, to build it where they found a stag running with an arrow in its side. There is, however, a better etymology from a coin in Combe, pl. 60, fig. xiii. on the reverse, bearing a double ax; from which it may be said, that Thyateira was an Amazon, as Venuti has conjectured. The coin reads, ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ. Strabo's direction to Thyatira, is due south of mountain-ridge; pass it, and on the road to Sardis, to the left, is the city of Thyatira: something like the Tuscan peasant's direction to Sienna, but not so short, or so poetical: salito il monte, varcato il fiume, ecco

Sienna; nor so monosyllabic as the Yorkshire; —two scents, and a beck; i. e. ascent and descent, and a brook.

TOMI,

IN MŒSIA.

COPPER coins.

Tomi, the place of Ovid's banishment, Trist. l. iii. eleg. 9.

Inde Tomis dictus locus hic, quia fertur in illo
Membra soror fratris dissecuisse sui.

TRALLES,

IN LYDIA.

Two silver, one 190 gr. two copper.

Hic Andro, ille Samos, hic Trallibus. Juv. Sat. iii. v. 70.

In this city, Alexander of Tralles lived, a celebrated physician, in whose works, p. 644, 1556, Græce, is a prescription for the gout; keratia duo, or two grains, a dose of colchicum autum-

nale, hexandria 3^{nia}. C. A. is meadow saffron, and the same as hermodactylus antipodagrius, found by Mr. Want, with a tuberous root. See Iris in Lin. Gen. plant. Demetrius Pepagomenus, 1261, physician of Michael Palæologus, prescribed the same medicine for the gout. Gr. et Lat. Paris by Morel.

TRICCA.

We have two silver coins of Tricca, in Thessaly. At Tricca was the oldest and most famous temple of Æsculapius, near the Dolopes, and places about Pindus. From Tricca, came two sons of Æsculapius, Podalirius and Machaon, with 30 ships to Troy. Il. B. v. 733; so that the army might be furnished with captains, who were both physicians and surgeons.
See Strabo, p. 647, of Tricca and Lethe.

TRIPOLIS,

IN PHŒNICIA.

COPPER coins.

Tripolis was so called, because it consisted of three cities, within a furlong of each other, Aradian, Sidonian, and Tyrian.

TYRUS,

IN PHŒNICIA.

THIRTEEN silver, one of 222 gr. 24 copper.

Tyre was the first and oldest city of Phœnicia, and had existed 242 years before the temple which its king, Hiram, assisted Solomon in building. It was called Palætyrus, and as Nonnus says, in his 40th Dionysiad, at the end, Bacchus, on his return from India, inquired when it was built. See Quintus Curtius, lib. iv. c. 2, 3, 4.

Tyre contended with Sidon for the title of

Metropolis. Strabo, p. 756 D. Homer does not mention Tyre, though he speaks of Sidon.

ZACYNTHUS,

INSULA.

Zacynthus, an island before the bay of Corinth. Strabo, p. 1244. In Homer, it is both masculine and feminine. Od. xvi. v. 123. Od. ix. v. 24. Zacynthus, so called from the son of Dardanus. Pausanias Arcad. 255. xiv. Zacynthus, in Homer, is named, from its woods, ὑλήεσσα; and in Virgil, nemorosa, for the same reason.

ADDENDA.

APNH, ARNE,

IN BŒOTIA.

The first Arne of four, of three of which we have no coin, is both in Homer and Lycophron.

The second is of Thessaly, a colony of Bœotia, of which the oracle said, on being consulted, "The widowed Arne looks for a Bœotian husband." See Stephanus, and Thucydides, Book i.

Now this Arne was called Κιέριον, Cierium, of which we have coins in silver, and copper, in the possession of M. M. Hauteroche of Paris, and Colonel Leake. Col. Leake has lately read a paper on the coins of Cierium. See Sestini Classes, for Cierium.

PHYSCUS,

CARIÆ.

Physcus was a city of Caria.

A coin of this place has very lately been brought to this country from Halicarnassus. The coin is very ancient, of considerable thickness, and extraordinary length, so as to admit on its surface a stag with branching horns, and an inscription consisting of sixteen letters, in one line, beginning with Phi Upsilon sigma Φ Υ Σ. The Carians are on record for words of their own. See p. 18, two of them. The whole of the line, I believe, will admit of an appropriate meaning. The owner of this precious numismatic curiosity is Mr. Borrell. Halicarnassus was the metropolis of Caria, and the birth-place of Herodotus, and Dionysius Halicarnassensis, and is now called Boudron. The coins of Halicarnassus are as rare as those of Delos, and Delphi; although Halicarnassus were a royal seat, and famed for the Mausoleum of Artemisia,

* read backwards ΕΙΣ ΘΑΝΑΤΟΝ
— a magistrate's name and title
double stag.

it has left us but two autonomous coins of copper, as Eckhel and Rasche have both remarked.

STYMPHALUS,

ARCADIÆ.

STYMPHALUS was a city of Arcadia, and a plain of the same name, and a fountain mentioned by Polybius the historian, tutor to Scipio Africanus. This city was not extant in Pausanias's time, that is in Adrian's, but another of the same name, that had a fountain, from which Adrian brought water within the walls of Corinth, p. 253, line 19. Arcadicis.

Herodotus speaks of the lake Stymphalus, and Strabo of the aves Stymphalides, driven out of Arcadia by Hercules. There is a fine tetradrachm in the British Museum, from Payne Knight's collection, value 15 guineas, that has, on its reverse, Hercules shooting at the birds of Stymphalus.

ΚΑΛΥΜΝΑ.

Calymna is an island, one of the Sporades, called ΚΑΛΥΜΝΑS by Scepsius in the plural; as Ἀθήνας and Θήβας; and mentioned by Strabo in his eighth book, p. 489.

It appears from Eustathius and Strabo that ΚΑΛΥΔΝΑ and ΚΑΛΥΜΝΑ were one and the same place, and celebrated for honey that vied with the Athenian, by Strabo, Pliny, and Ovid Metamorph. viii.

Dextra Lebynthos erat, fœcundaque melle Calymna.

The coins of Calymna are of different sizes, and weigh from 40 to 80 grs. in silver.

On the obverse is the helmeted head of a warrior; on the reverse a lyre, in a dotted and engrailed square, with ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΟΝ round it. In Myonet's accurate work it is marked 300 francs, or five Napoleons.

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